Board of Trade Journal

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Lace Working Party Suggestions for Future of the Industry

THE first full-scale survey of the United Kingdom machine lace industry since the standard account "History of the Machine-Wrought Hosiery and Lace Manufactures," by William Felkin (1867), is published in the Working Party Report on the Lace Industry (H.M. Stationery Office, 3s. 6d. net.).

The report contains four sections. The introduction gives a brief sketch of the history of the industry and makes an estimate of the future demand for its products and the possibilities of meeting that demand. It arrives at the conclusion that the Lace industry can expect a greater demand for its products in the future than it had in the years immediately before the war. When the immediate shortage of raw materials is overcome, the report states, the industry will be faced with a shortage of labour. It is not likely to return, without special efforts, to the pre-war labour surplus. The only possibility of meeting an increased demand with a reduced labour force lies in increasing productivity.

Demand and Production

Part II of the report analyses each section of the industry.

Part III deals with the problems that are common to all sections of the industry, such as distribution, research, factory conditions and recruitment of new labour.

Part IV consists of the 67 recommendations made by the Working Party, of which the following is a brief summary :—

The Working Party view with concern the probability of a shortage of cotton yarn for a number of years. They recommend that the lace furnishings section of the industry should consider the practicability of setting up, or encouraging the setting up, in the Development Area of South-West Scotland (an area with a long tradition of skill in textile production) of an up-to-date ring-spindle mill on a co-operative basis to provide for themselves that part of their demand for cotton yarn which can be met by a single count, and that all facilities and priorities for the setting-up of the spinning mill be made by the Board of Trade and other Departments concerned.

New Factory in Scotland

Under the heading of production, the Working Party's recommendations are aimed at maximizing the output per man-hour to fill the gap between anticipated demand and the supply which could be expected from the labour force likely to be available to the industry if no special effort were made to increase its productivity. On this point, the report recommends that all firms undertake a policy of systematic reconditioning or replacement of machines over a number of years to increase or maintain the efficiency of their plant, and pay more attention to the day-to-day care and maintenance of machinery. The Working Party also urge that every effort should be made to increase output by achieving the most satisfactory deployment of labour.

Reasonable priority for the industry's needs in the matter of the supply and finance of new equipment is a matter which the Working Party wish to bring to the attention of the Board of Trade.

The Working Party concentrate on three issues in their recommendations on distribution—the best means of maximising demand, what improvements are needed in the distributive processes themselves, and how best to use the distributive machinery to lessen the impact on the industry of fluctuations of demand, including the seasonal fluctuation characteristic of certain types of lace production, and to assure continuity of production.

Three Main Issues

The importance of improved working conditions in making possible the recruitment of labour and maximizing its productivity is stressed and summarized in six main recommendations dealing with amenities,

upkeep, rehousing of small firms, the gradual elimination of unsuitable premises, and the provision of communal welfare facilities.

Among the recommendations made to stimulate recruitment and training of new labour to the industry are measures to attract juveniles, with their parents' encouragement, to suitable openings; the extension of the existing training facilities for designers and operatives; the institution of adult training schemes, in consultation with the Ministry of Labour, and the investigation of the best use and means of recruitment of full-time and part-time women workers.

On the subject of design, the Working Party recommendations aim on the one hand at facilitating the solution of this problem within the industry, and on the other at stimulating an informed interest in good design in lace among a wide public. Among other measures the report suggests the setting-up of a Design Committee, with a Design Officer responsible to it, and a Design and Fashion Centre in the West End of London.

The lace industry has already shown its recognition of the value of co-ordinated research by the establishment of a Research Council. The Working Party suggest that the scale of its activities should be considerably enlarged.

Co-operative Activities

The Working Party say that the setting up in the lace industry of a permanent tripartite body to keep under review the problems of the industry as a whole and to oversee its co-operative activities, would not be of service to the industry. They believe that many of the problems of the various sections of the industry must be solved on a sectional basis, and that a tripartite body for the whole industry would be more likely to lead to delays than to vigorous action.

The Working Party recommend, however, that powers be sought to raise a compulsory levy to cover a limited range of co-operative activities, several of which involve representation of both sides of the industry and the co-operation of individuals from outside its ranks. The levy is to be used for—

(a) the expansion of the present Research Council into a fully fledged Research Association with additional responsibilities for industrial research;
(b) the organization by the sections concerned of co-operative market research and overseas sales promotion; and
(c) the establishment of a Design and Fashion Centre.

They suggest that the administration of this compulsory levy should be co-ordinated by a Committee on which the Board of Trade and the industry would be represented and provision would be made for the nomination to it of certain persons from within or without the industry on the basis of personal qualifications alone. Each section should also establish a similar committee to administer its share of the levy. The organization suggested is designed to ensure due consideration of the objects common to more than one section of the industry and at the same time the free development of those interests peculiar to the individual sections.

The report recommends that contributions to this levy should be allowable against income tax and that the organizations administering it should not be assessed for taxation.

The Working Party believe that a periodic review of the problems of the industry has high value, particularly since the present Working Party met at a time of uncertainty and rapid transition. They therefore recommend that some five years hence, a body similar in its composition to the present Working Party should be appointed to review the progress of the industry and to make further recommendations upon it.

The Working Party was appointed in March 1946 with the following terms of reference:—

"To examine and inquire into the various schemes, and suggestions put forward for improvements of organization, production and distribution methods and processes in the (Lace) industry, and to report as to the steps which should be adopted in the national interest to strengthen the industry and render it more stable and more capable of meeting competition in the home and foreign markets."

The list of members of the Working Party is as follows:—

Miss L. S. Sutherland, C.B.E., M.A., F.R.Hist.S., Principal of Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford (Chairman); T. Aird, Director of British Lace Furnishings Ltd.; W. Auld, President of the Scottish Lace and Textile Workers' Union; A. Barber, M.C., Chairman of the British Plain Net Manufacturers' Association and President of the Hairnet Finishers' and Exporters' Association; P. A. Bentley, M.I.Mech.E., Chairman of the Bentley Engineering Co., Ltd.; Mrs. D. Bird, Chairman of the Board of Management of the British Colour Council; A. P. Burgass, Member of the Lace Curtain Dyers' and Finishers' Association, and of the Lace and Net Dressers' Association; J. Masson Gulland, M.A., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C., F.R.S., F.R.S.E., Sir Jesse Boot, Professor of Chemistry at University College, Nottingham; H. A. Hind, J.P., District Officer of the Transport and General Workers' Union, Derby; J. G. McMeeking, Chairman of the Education Committee of the Federation of Lace and Embroidery Employers' Association and Deputy Chairman of the Lace Federation Research Council; M. Parker, District Officer of the Transport and General Workers' Union, Long Eaton; J. T. Severn, Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Operative Lace Makers and Auxiliary Workers; H. Taylor, Manager of the Kettering Clothing Manufacturing Co-operative Society, and President of the Co-operative Productive Federation; W. I. Taylor, Honorary Secretary of the Midland Counties Lace Manufacturers' Association, and Director of Lace Productions Ltd.; A. O. Wallis, President of the Amalgamated Society of Operative Lace Makers and Auxiliary Workers; G. D. N. Worswick, M.A., Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and member of the Research Staff of the Oxford University Institute of Statistics; Mrs. E. Potter, Secretary and Miss P. G. Peck, Assistant Secretary.

Anglo-Soviet Trade Talks

Mr. Harold Wilson, M.P., Secretary for Overseas Trade, made the following statement this week:—

Statements have been circulating in the past few days to the effect that His Majesty's Government are refusing to enter into a resumption of the Anglo-Soviet Trade Talks and that the Government have been under pressure from the United States on this matter. There is no truth whatsoever in these statements.

There has been no pressure of any sort from the United States in this connection and no refusal on the British Government's part to enter into negotiations. On the contrary, we have stated our willingness to resume the negotiations and have taken the initiative in this matter. We are at present awaiting a reply from Moscow to the message we have sent. While both sides have stated their willingness to enter into further negotiations, no basis has yet been found for a resumption, which is held up pending the fulfilment by the Soviet Government of their obligations up to August 1, to which they are committed under the terms of the Civil Supplies Agreement of 1941.

The question was raised in the House of Commons on Tuesday as to what representations had been received from the Soviet authorities in regard to the re-opening of the Anglo-Soviet trade talks, what reply had been returned, and if endeavours were being made to secure the re-opening of these talks at the earliest possible moment.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, Mr. Belcher, replied that the only representation received from the Soviet Government in this sense was an expression of hope that the negotiations could be recommenced. This was in a reply to an initiative taken by His Majesty's Government. Further discussions were at present held up pending the fulfilment by the Soviet Government of their obligations up to August 1 under the terms of the Civil Supplies Agreement of 1941. These, of course, remained in force pending such revisions as might be agreed between the two Governments as part of a general agreement.

Anglo-Hungarian Agreement

The Ministry of Food and a Hungarian Trade Delegation reached an agreement in London this week for the development of Anglo-Hungarian trade in foodstuffs. The Agreement comes into force at once and will run for three years, during which time increasing quantities of bacon, eggs and lard will be sent to the United Kingdom, as well as supplies of sunflower oil, beans and peas, wine, fruit pulp, poultry and fresh fruit and vegetables.

The Agreement was initialled on behalf of the Ministry of Food by Mr. A. E. Feavearyear, Under-Secretary, and on behalf of the Hungarian Delegation by its leader, Mr. J. Keranyi, Deputy-Secretary of State, and was later confirmed by the Hungarian Government Representative Mr. I. Bede, and the Minister of Food, Mr. Strachey.

HOME NEWS SECTION

New Price Schedules for Utility Clothing

FIVE new Related Schedules and one Supplement to a Related Schedule are provided for by the Utility Apparel (Maximum Prices & Charges) (No. 9) Order 1947,* which comes into operation on Tuesday, August 19, 1947.

Related Schedule 3E. Women's and Maids' Outerwear, consolidates Related Schedule 3D and Supplements Nos. 1 and 2 thereto and amends distributors' ceiling prices to correspond with the recent amendment of manufacturers' prices. (Price 3d.)

Related Schedule 5D, Domestic and Industrial Overalls, increases distributors' ceiling prices for certain types of domestic overalls to correspond with the recent increase in manufacturers' prices. (Price 3d.)

Related Schedule 6E. Knitted Apparel (other than Gloves), sets out distributors' ceiling prices for all knitted apparel other than gloves, corresponding with the amended manufacturers' prices provided for in Schedule J of the Knitted Goods Directions. (Price 9d.)

Related Schedule 8F. Gloves, replaces 8E and increases distributors' ceiling prices for knitted woollen gloves to correspond with the increased manufacturers' prices provided for in Schedule J of the Knitted Goods Directions. (Price 2d.)

Related Schedule 14C. Braces, replaces Related Schedule 14B and increases distributors' ceiling prices for most types of braces to correspond with the recent increase in manufacturers' prices. (Price 1d.)

Supplement No. 1 to Related Schedule 12B. Nurses' Uniforms, amends Related Schedule 12B by setting out distributors' ceiling prices for nurses' uniforms in two new cloths for the use of which provision was recently made in the manufacturers' Directions. (Price 1d.)

* S.R. & O. 1947 No. 1674, price 1d., and Related Schedules and Supplement referred to above obtainable through any bookseller or newsagent or direct from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches.

General Hollow-ware Maximum Prices

The Board of Trade, in consultation with the Central Price Regulation Committee, have made an Order* increasing manufacturers' maximum prices for cast iron hollow-ware. The higher prices which are due to increased labour and material costs are set out in the Schedule to the Order.

The Order also provides that manufacturers' maximum prices for hollow-ware made of electro-plated nickel silver, pewter, Britannia metal or electro-plated Britannia metal shall no longer be those ruling in August 1943. Manufacturers' prices for these goods are now subject to the Prices of Goods Act, 1939, as amended, but distributors' margins remain unchanged.

The Order will come into operation on August 18.

* The General Hollow-ware (Maximum Prices) (No. 3) Order, 1947 (S.R. & O. 1947 No. 1716), which amends the General Hollow-ware (Maximum Prices) Order, 1947 (S.R. & O. 1947 No. 342), as amended. Copies are obtainable, price 1d., through any bookseller or newsagent or direct from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches.

Key Industry Duty Exemptions

The Treasury have made an Order under Section 10 of the Finance Act, 1926, exempting the following chemicals from Key Industry Duty for the period beginning August 13, 1947, and ending December 31, 1947 :—

Acid formic, of a strength not less than 98 per cent. by weight.
Dicyandiamide.
The following ethyl ester, namely, ethyl orthoformate.
Ethyl phenyl-ketone (propiophenone).
Succinic anhydride.

The Order is entitled "The Safeguarding of Industries (Exemption) (No. 4) Order 1947," and is published as Statutory Rules and Orders 1947, No. 1680.

Copies may be obtained (price 1d. net) through any bookseller or newsagent or direct from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches.

Utility Furniture Units

THE Board of Trade announce that the red and yellow deferred units issued to Utility furniture permit holders during the twelve months ended March 1947, will become valid on September 1, 1947, and that the violet deferred units will cease to be valid on the same date. The effect of this is that from September 1, 1947, retailers and manufacturers may accept brown, red and yellow units, but retailers may not accept violet units. Deferred units of any other colour (e.g. grey) are not valid and must not be accepted. The colour of deferred units will be changed from grey to turquoise on October 1, 1947.

People who have not used their violet units by August 31, 1947, and who can still establish their need for furniture, should return them to the Utility Furniture Office, Board of Trade, Kingsway, Southport, Lancs., stating why they were not used during the period of validity. If the explanation is satisfactory, they will be exchanged for brown units.

It is also announced that from September 1, 1947, any units which are still valid, or become valid, on or after that date will be valid for one year instead of six months as previously. Units unused within this extended period of validity will not be renewed, however, and holders of expired units must return them to the Utility Furniture Office at Southport and submit a fresh application on Form UFD/1(*a*) when their need for furniture definitely arises.

The Board wish to make it quite clear that the validation of the red and yellow units does not mean that the supply of all articles within the Utility furniture range is sufficient to meet all the demands of permit holders, and it may be some time before supplies of the more recent models are adequate for that purpose.

An Order bringing the above changes into effect will be made shortly.

Building Materials Priority Distribution Scheme

The Minister of Works after consultation with representatives of building contractors, distributors and building material manufacturers is introducing changes in the materials priority distribution scheme (W.B.A. scheme). The effect of the changes is to make a large reduction in the number of items the distribution of which is controlled and to introduce statutory sanction for the use of priority certificates in connection with the remaining items.

The change is brought about by an Order which the Minister has made (S. R. & O. 1947 No. 1698), the title of which is The Control of Building Materials (No. 1) Order, 1947.

The Order covers the following materials and fittings :— Building bricks, (commons and facings and in quantities of not less than 1,000), rainwater gutters, rainwater pipes and soil pipes whether of cast iron or asbestos cement and their fittings, hardwall plaster, plasterboard, domestic type baths of cast iron or pressed steel, domestic type lavatory basins and sinks other than stainless steel, W.C. pans, lead sheet, lead pipe and copper pipe of certain gauges and bores, domestic ranges and stoves of certain types, clear sheet glass from 18 oz. to 32 oz., metal electrical conduit and boxes, electrical 3-pin plugs and sockets up to 15 amp., electrical main switches, switchfuses, fuseboards of domestic types up to 60 amp. and electrical wall and ceiling switches of domestic type up to 15 amp.

The Order makes it unlawful (a) to acquire or seek to acquire any of these goods for which a priority certificate has been given in excess of the quantities in the priority certificate itself ; (b) to supply or offer to supply scheduled goods requested in accordance with the priority certificate in excess of the quantities stated in the priority certificate ; and (c) to supply goods of the same kind as have been ordered under a priority certificate otherwise than to meet that priority order or another order also placed under a priority certificate so long as such priority orders have not been met.

The Order comes into force on September 1. A month's deferment is however granted so far as the offence at (c) above is concerned to enable order books to be re-examined. An explanatory memorandum is to be issued by the Ministry of Works setting out in detail the procedure to be followed to meet the terms of the Order.

Questions Asked and Answered in Parliament

Below is a selection of questions of interest to trade and industry answered in the House of Commons

THURSDAY AUGUST 7

Imports of Matches

The President of the Board of Trade, Sir Stafford Cripps, stated that the c.i.f. value of imports of matches in the first six months of 1947 was £161,000 from Sweden and £231,000 from Belgium.

Employment in West Cumberland

In view of the fact that Messrs. Courtauld's factory had now been withdrawn from Sellafield, the President was asked if he would state the policy to be adopted to absorb the unemployed that would have been found employment by Courtauld's, and what was his policy as to the encouragement of new industries in Whitehaven, Ennerdale and Millom districts of the development area.

He replied that a number of those who would have been employed on Courtauld's work would most probably be absorbed in the new enterprise which was going ahead at Sellafield. The Government would, however, continue to watch the position in the area as a whole and take any measures practicable to maintain a high level of employment.

Gabardine Raincoats for Children

Manufacturers had been specially asked to increase their production of children's raincoats, even at the expense of adult garments, it was stated. The shortage was due to the scarcity of suitable cloth.

Committee on Re-sale Price Maintenance

Asked whether, in the light of present conditions and particularly of the need for the maximum economy in distribution services, he would now re-examine the practice by which manufacturers fixed minimum retail prices for their goods, the President said that he was appointing a Committee, of which he was glad to say that Mr. Lloyd Jacob, K.C., had agreed to undertake the chairmanship, to make a general enquiry into the practice of re-sale price maintenance. The full terms of reference and membership of the Committee would be announced shortly.

Unemployment Areas in Wales

The President stated that the list of unemployment areas in Wales and Monmouthshire comprised the following:—

Amlwch, Beaumaris, Holyhead and Llangefni in Anglesey; Bangor, Bethesda, Caenarvon, Llanberis, Penygroes, Portmadoc and Pwllheli in Caernarvonshire; Blaenau Festiniog in Merionethshire; Llanidloes in Montgomeryshire; and Aberystwyth, Cardigan and Llandyssul in Cardiganshire.

With a view to minimising unemployment in such areas, the industrial concerns therein received the same preferential treatment with regard to allocations of raw materials as those in development areas.

Trading Estates

The President was asked what powers were given to local boards of management of trading estates; and whether he would consider increasing them. He replied that the Estate Companies were entrusted by the Board of Trade with the responsibility for executing works approved by the Board under the Distribution of Industry Act, 1945, including development of Industrial Estates, erection of factories, clearance of derelict sites for industrial use and the adaptation for peace-time industrial production of Royal Ordnance Factories and other surplus Government premises in the Development Areas. The Estate Companies were also entrusted with the management and maintenance both of these properties and of those acquired by them under arrangements made by the Commissioners for Special Areas. All factory space made available to industry as a result of these activities was leased by the Estate Companies to tenants approved by the Board.

These arrangements had been effective, but the relationship between the Board of Trade and the companies was kept under review.

R.O.F. at Bootle

The President stated that the Bootle Royal Ordnance Factory was placed at the disposal of his department on June 6, 1947, and the question of its future use was now under review. No decision on this point could be reached until the site of the Ministry of Supply's atomic energy plant had been determined and the effects of this project on the labour position in West Cumberland examined.

FRIDAY AUGUST 8

Paper for Dartboards

Asked what quantity of paper for the manufacture of coiled paper dartboards had been licensed in the licence periods 1 and 2, 12, 13, 22 and 23, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, Mr. Belcher, replied that the amounts licensed in the 22nd and 23rd periods were 225 tons and 229 tons respectively. Information about earlier periods was not available.

Staff for Raw Materials Control

Mr. Belcher stated that the cost of the Headquarters Staff of the Raw Materials Department (i.e. the centrally employed staff) could not be allocated between the individual Raw Materials Controls, as it dealt with general policy and with many materials for which there was no individual control. The figures given below showed, therefore, the annual payroll of each individual Raw Material Trading Control based on the numbers in post on July 1, 1947. Column 4 indicated the proportion which the payroll bore to the sales by the Controls of those raw materials in which they themselves traded.

Controls	Staff		Proportion annual payroll bears to sales of materials by the Control in 1946-47
	Numbers	Annual Payrolls	
		£	Per cent.
Cotton	460	175,000	·28
Fertilizers	50	17,400	·20
Flax and ramie	95	38,760	·33
Hemp, coir and kapok ...	61	25,060	·24
Jute	72	27,540	·17
Leather	187	70,500	·29
Mica	9	4,550	1·03
Molasses and industrial alcohol	38	14,050	·12
Nitrogen supplies	6	2,320	·05
Paper	291	95,700	·32
Rubber	95	40,420	·12
Silk and rayon	13	4,500	·17
Sulphuric acid	14	7,050	·18
Sundry materials	164	65,210	·48
Timber	1,254	501,700	·59
Wool	322	105,900	·41

Notes.—1. Nothing is included in the payrolls to represent the value of the services of those members of the staff who serve without remuneration from public funds. In this respect, the case of Nitrogen Supplies is exceptional since four of the staff of six come within this category.

2. In the case of Mica, the staff is now engaged on disposal of stocks only.

MONDAY AUGUST 11

Import of Baths

The Minister of Supply, Mr. John Wilmot, said that it was expected that sufficient baths would be made in this country during the next year to meet essential requirements as estimated by the Ministry of Works; 2,379 baths had been imported from France, at a cost of £14 each, for the temporary housing programme. Licences had also been issued for the import of 4,000 Hungarian baths.

TUESDAY AUGUST 12

Glazed-kid Leather Imports

In the first half of this year 257,000 square feet of glazed-kid leather were imported from the United States, having a c.i.f. value of £38,800, stated Mr. Belcher.

Imports of Jewellery

Mr. Belcher stated that the c.i.f. value of imports of jewellery made of non-precious metals and also of beads made of imitation stones, artificial pearls, etc., from January 1946 to June 1947 amounted to £366,000. Imports were mainly from Czechoslovakia (£170,000), France (£64,000) and the United States (£63,000). It was not possible to state the expenditure in terms of dollars.

Furniture Assembly and Manufacture

THE following are additions to the list of firms designated for assembly of imported furniture :—

Supolstery, Ltd., Supolstery Works, Cardiff, Canadian.

Yaffe's Ltd., 6-8 Buckley Street, Rochdale Road, Manchester, Canadian.

Freedlands, Ltd., Tenax Road, Trafford Park, Manchester, Finnish.

H. Lippa, Ltd., 14 Hart Street, Liverpool, Finnish.

Rylands & Sons, Ltd., 6 High Street, Manchester, Finnish.

Universal Furniture Products (Wembley), Ltd., Gordon Works, Praed Street, Trafford Park, Manchester, Finnish.

Utility Furniture

Below are the latest additions to the list of firms designated within existing allocation of materials for the production of Utility furniture metal spring beds :—

W. Rhodes, The Wells Road, Nottingham.

T. Adshead & Sons, Ltd., Paragon Works, Angel Street, Dudley.

G. Gale & Sons, Dominion Works, 92 Hulton Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.

Patent Bedstead Fitting Co., Ltd., Lewis Street, Great Bridge, Staffs.

Shaw Foundry Co., Willenhall, Staffs.

The Ace Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Berkeley Road East, Hay Mills, Birmingham.

Evered & Co., Ltd., Smethwick, Staffs.

P. M. Flanagan & Sons, Scotts Green, Dudley.

Enterprise Bedstead Co. (1940), Ltd., Conquest Street, London, S.E.1.

Lebel Productions, Ltd., 79A Parkhurst Road, Holloway, N.7.

Stockwell & Bax, Ltd., Sheffield Road, Chesterfield.

Following are amendments to list of firms designated for the manufacture of Utility furniture :—

C.W.S., Ltd., Pelaw, Co. Durham, metal action bed settees.

Faith, Ltd., Foundry Lane, Newcastle-on-Tyne, metal action bed settees.

Northern Bedding Co., Ltd., Derwenthaugh, Swalwell, Newcastle-on-Tyne, metal action bed settees.

S. Morris & Sons (Leeds), Ltd., Victoria Mills, Wellington Bridge, Leeds, metal action bed settees.

A. Beswick & Co., Ltd., North Grove, South Tottenham, N.15, metal spring beds.

A. F. Buckingham, Ltd., Pomeroy Street, New Cross, S.E.14, metal spring beds.

H. S. Fraser, Ltd., Wharf Road, City Road, N.1, metal spring beds.

Horatio Myer & Co., Ltd., 83-97 Vauxhall Walk, S.E.11, metal spring beds.

The "Graham" Upholstery, 43A Brunswick Place, City Road, N.1, change of address.

The Beacon Bedstead Manufacturing Co., Tipton Street, Sedgeley, Staffs, metal spring beds.

British Bedstead & Mattress Co., Ltd., Stirling Works, Clissold Passage, Spring Hill, Birmingham, metal spring beds.

Crown Bedding Co., Ltd., Redfern Road, Tyseley, Birmingham, metal spring beds.

Chas. Bryant & Sons, Ltd., Bryant Street, Birmingham, 18, metal spring beds.

Searchlight, Ltd., Searchlight Works, Halesowen, metal spring beds.

Owen Thornell, Ltd., Balsall Common, nr. Coventry, metal spring beds.

Vono, Ltd., Dudley Port, Staffs., metal spring beds.

Lorne Martels, Ltd., Astleyfield Mill, St. Paul's Road, Preston, bedroom suites, cotswold.

Waring & Gillow, Ltd., North Road, Lancaster, bedroom suites and dining suites, cotswold.

Wm. Heap & Co., Stadium Works, Royton, Lancs., metal frames for three-piece suites.

Islington Upholstery Co., Ltd., 155-157 Islington, Liverpool, change of name from Islington Upholstery Co.

Fryer & Hancock, Ltd., Lord Street, Preston, change of address.

I. Sapero & Co., 35-37 Sefton Street, Liverpool, change of address.

New Capital Issues

The following statistics have been compiled by the Midland Bank, Limited. These compilations of issues of new capital, which are subject to revision, exclude all borrowings by the British Government ; shares issued to vendors ; allotments arising from the capitalization of reserve funds and undivided profits ; sales of already issued securities which add nothing to the capital resources of the company whose securities have been offered ; and issues in replacement of securities previously held in the United Kingdom. The figures arebased upon the prices of issue.

On the above basis the total of new capital issues for July 1947 is £45,715,000 (as against £31,461,000 in July 1946), making £123,220,000 for the first seven months of the year (as against £78,015,000 for the first seven months of 1946, and £89,239,000 for the corresponding period of 1938).

NEW CAPITAL ISSUES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

(£000 omitted.)

	1938	1939	1940–44*	1945	1946	1947
Jan. ...	7,465	13,858	1,927	100	5,666	14,186
Feb. ...	19,248	8,132	1,314	1,654	4,618	15,834
Mar. ...	6,392	2,897	2,874	118	7,237	14,486
April ...	5,114	1,789	1,871	2,701	12,636	9,758
May ...	27,323	6,611	1,550	1,608	7,133	9,338
June ...	8,509	23,858	1,458	753	9,264	12,303
July ...	15,188	2,800	5,046	661	31,461	45,715
	89,239	59,945	16,040	7,595	78,015	123,220†
Aug. ...	2,184	5,177	1,369	2,446	8,968	
Sept. ...	1,649	64	3,476	1,343	13,278	
Oct. ...	2,628	68	1,702	2,099	6,098	
Nov. ...	12,802	869	916	3,382	9,063	
Dec. ...	9,596	171	2,962	3,603	15,348	
Year ...	118,098	66,294	26,465	20,468	130,770	

* Five years' totals.

† Including items which cannot be allocated to any one month.

(£000 omitted)

First seven months	*U.K.*	*Overseas*	*Total*
1938	67,341	21,898	89,239
1945	5,894	1,701	7,595
1946	68,624	9,391	78,015
1947	95,881	27,339	123,220

Shipping Casualty Returns

The Liverpool Underwriters' Association has issued the following classified Return of Casualties to motor and steam vessels of 500 tons gross register and upwards which have been posted in the Loss Book during the month ended July 31. These returns are compared with similar periods for the year 1945-1946.

In July 1947, 14 losses of motor and steam vessels were shown. These amounted to a gross tonnage of 37,377, of which four were British, amounting to 15,125 tons, one French (742 tons), one Italian (2,612 tons) and one Norwegian (7,176 tons).

In July 1946 there were 11 losses, totalling 31,196 tons. Of these two were British (5,650 tons) and three American (14,907 tons).

In July 1945 figures were eight of 24,651 tons. Of these two were British (7,090 tons) and two American (7,809 tons).

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Civil Postal Services to Europe

SO many enquiries are being received at Post Office counters concerning the extent to which postal services are now available to the Continent that the G.P.O. have issued the following up-to-date statement on the subject :—

Registered and unregistered letters, printed and commercial papers may now be sent by surface route to all countries in Europe, except Germany.

In the case of Germany, there is a restricted postal service to the whole of Germany, limited to unregistered letters and letter packets not exceeding 1 lb. There is also a service whereby newspapers, periodicals and books up to a maximum weight of 4 lb. per packet (postage rate ½d. per 2 oz.) may be sent to persons living in the British and American zone of Germany, and in the British sector of Berlin.

It should be remembered that the postage rate for letters sent by surface route to European countries is 3d. for the first ounce, except in the case of Cyprus, Malta and Gibraltar, where it is 2½d. For postcards the rate is 2d. to all European destinations.

Air mail services are available to all Europe, except Faroe Islands. Postage rates are : letters, 5d. for the first ounce and 3d. for each succeeding ounce ; postcards, 2½d. In the case of Germany the service is limited to unregistered letters and letter packets not exceeding 1 lb. and postcards; and in the case of Poland, to letter packets not exceeding 2 ounces in weight and postcards.

Parcels may be sent to the whole of Europe except the Dodecanese Islands. In the case of Albania, Bulgaria, Germany, Greece and Italy the service is restricted to gift parcels. Senders must comply with Export Licensing and Currency Control regulations where applicable. Particulars of rates of postage may be obtained at any Post Office.

Ships' Stores Dealers

The following addition was recorded during the period June 21-July 21, 1947, to the list of persons whose names were entered on August 1, 1944, in Part II (b) of the List of Ships' Stores Dealers kept by the Ministry of Transport : Messrs. Elton Stores Ltd., Connescliffe Road, Darlington.

Note.—A list of the firms whose names were entered in Part II (*b*) of the List of Ships' Stores Dealers was published in the issue of the *Board of Trade Journal*, November 20, 1943, pages 433-434. A list of amendments to this was published in the *Board of Trade Journal*, August 12, 1944, page 302, and further amendments in the issues published September 1, 1945, October 6, 1945, January 25, 1946, August 10, 1946, and December 14, 1946.

Surplus Stocks of Machine Tools

THE Ministry of Supply has already disposed of over 150,000 surplus machine tools of all categories. Nevertheless, large quantities of additional machine tools are being reported at frequent intervals and are available for sale to users. At the moment some 40,000 machine tools of various types are stored ready for immediate disposal and some thousands more are in the process of being added to the surplus lists.

Complete lists of machines which are for sale at the Ministry's stores are maintained at each of the regional disposal centres. These records give a specification, price and location in respect of each machine tool. A list of the regional disposal centres is as follows :—

LEEDS	10 Bank Street, off Boar Lane.
LONDON	Room 0088, Thames House North, Millbank, S.W.1.
BRISTOL	8/9 Elmdale Road.
BIRMINGHAM ...	C.M.L. Buildings, Great Charles Street.
MANCHESTER ...	Britannia House, Fountain Street.
GLASGOW	21 Glassford Street.
NORTHERN IRELAND	14 James Street South, Belfast. (Machines in N. Ireland only.)

There are also records at selling depots but these records are limited to the machines actually stored at a particular depot. A list of the selling depots is as under :—

Madingley Road, Cambridge.
Daimler No. 2 Factory, Coventry.
Burghfield, near Reading, Berks.
Thorp Arch, near Boston Spa, Yorks.
Church Road, Erith, Kent.
Summerfield, near Kidderminster.
Elstow, Kempston Hardwick, Bedford.
Capenhurst, near Chester.
Featherstone, near Wolverhampton.
Stormy Down, near Bridgend, Glamorgan.

Industrialists should not miss this opportunity o obtaining good quality machine tools at attractive prices, and they would be well advised to visit their nearest disposal centre in order to examine the records and to get further details of the simplest method of meeting their needs.

Registrations of British and Foreign Films

THE following are details of British and Foreign films registered by the Board of Trade under the Cinematograph Films Act, 1938, during the week ended Tuesday, August 12, 1947 :—

Title of Film	Registered in the Name of	Maker's Name	Registered No.	Length (feet)	Date of Registration
	BRITISH				
A Man About The House	British Lion Film Corp., Ltd.	British Lion Production Assets, Ltd.	Br/TR 10597	8,404	August 6
Colour	Metro - Goldwyn - Mayer Pictures, Ltd.	Strand Film Co., Ltd. ...	Br/R 10599	1,241	August 7
This Is The Life	,, ,,	Australian News and Information Bureau	Br/E 10613	724	August 11
	FOREIGN				
The Falcon's Adventure	RKO Radio Pictures, Ltd.	RKO Radio Pictures, Inc.	F 10598	5,546	August 7
The Red Stallion	General Film Distributors, Ltd.	Eagle-Lion Films, Inc....	F 10600	7,256	August 7
The Curse Of The Allenbys	,, ,,	Universal International Films, Inc.	F 10601	5,524	August 7
Strange Conquest	,, ,,	,, ,,	F 10602	5,753	August 7
The Spider Woman Strikes Back ...	,, ,,	,, ,,	F 10603	5,327	August 7
The Wild Beauty	,, ,,	,, ,,	F 10604	5,518	August 7
The Phantom Creeps	,, ,,	,, ,,	F 10605	6,036	August 7
Rustler's Round-Up	,, ,,	,, ,,	F 10606	5,069	August 7
Lawless Breed	,, ,,	,, ,,	F 10607	5,042	August 7
Joan Medford Is Missing	,, ,,	,, ,,	F 10608	5,912	August 7
Brute Force	,, ,,	,, ,,	F 10609	8,721	August 7
The Master Key (Serial) :—					
Episode 1. *Trapped By Flames* ...	,, ,,	,, ,,	F 10610	1,795	August 7
Episode 2. *Death Turns The Wheel* ...	,, ,,	,, ,,	F 10611	1,574	August 7
Episode 3. *Ticket To Disaster* ...	,, ,,	,, ,,	F 10612	1,788	August 7

Br/E indicates " for the exhibitors' quota only."
Br/R indicates " for the exhibitors' and renters' quotas."
Br/TR indicates " for the exhibitors' quota and trebled for the renters' quota."
*** The registered length of the film " The Other Love " (F 10123), notification of which appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 5, 1947, has been altered to 8,315 feet.

Ministry of Supply Auction Sales

FIVE mobile cranes will be auctioned by the Ministry of Supply at the sale which takes place at Bainton, near Stamford, Lincs., on August 19 and 20. A wide variety of electrical, mechanical and engineering plant and equipment will also be on offer including electrical oil pumps, oil filters, diaphragm pumps, demagnetizers, salt-bath furnaces, sand-blast cabinets, gauging machines, shovels, hand barrows and a quantity of waterproof clothing.

A four-day sale will be held by the Ministry of Supply at King's Newton, near Melbourne, Derbyshire, commencing on August 26. Among the stores to be auctioned at this sale are overhead travelling chain blocks, railway engine lifting jacks, derrick masts, semi-rotary pumps, battery-charging boards, ex-predictor telescopes, electro-pneumatic rams, radiators, wood filing cabinets, and concrete mixers.

Further details of these and other sales arranged by the Ministry of Supply will be found in the list below. Catalogues and further information can be obtained from the auctioneers.

Date	Store	Location	Auctioneer
Aug. 6–21 ...	Vehicles, trailers, motor and pedal cycles.	M.O.S. Depot, Kirmington, nr. Brigg, Lincs.	Stennett Son & Stevenson, Corn Market, Louth, Lincs. (Tel.: Louth 322.)
Aug. 19–20 ...	Miscellaneous stores	M.O.S. Depot No. 91, Bainton, nr. Stamford, Lincs.	D. N. & J. Royce, Market Street, Oakham. (Tel.: Oakham 20.)
Aug. 19–21 ...	Vehicles, trailers, motor and pedal cycles.	M.O.S. Depot, Elstow, Bedford ...	Peacock & Merry, 10 Lime Street, Bedford. (Tel.: Bedford 3115.)
Aug. 20–21 ...	Miscellaneous stores	M.O.S. Depot No. 150, Ramsbury Airfield, Ramsbury, Wilts.	Hooper Pinniger & Co., 130 High Street, Marlborough, Wilts. (Tel.: Marlborough 41.)
Aug. 26–27 ...	Vehicles, etc.	M.O.S. Depot, Bordon Hants.... ...	Goddard & Smith, 22 King Street, St. James's, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Whitehall 2721.)
Aug. 26–28 ...	Radio and electrical equipment	M.O.S. Depot No. 935, Ansty Aerodrome, nr. Coventry.	Edgar Whittingdale Sons & Lilley, 19 Warwick Row, Coventry. (Tel.: Coventry 2913.)
Aug. 26–29 ...	Miscellaneous stores	M.O.S. Depot No. 103, Kings Newton, nr. Melbourne, Derby.	W. S. Bagshaw & Son, High Street, Uttoxeter. (Tel.: Uttoxeter 265.)
Aug. 27–29 ...	Miscellaneous stores	M.O.S. Depot, Newbury Racecourse, Newbury, Berks.	Dreweatt Watson & Barton, Market Place, Newbury. (Tel.: Newbury 1 and 858.)
Sept. 1–3 ...	Miscellaneous stores	C.O.D. Didcot, Berks.	Wheatley Kirk Price & Co., 2 South Audley Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Regent 7150 and 7159.)
Sept. 1–18 ...	Vehicles, etc.	M.O.S. Depot, Byram Park, Brotherton, Yorks.	Hollis & Webb, 3 Park Place, Leeds, 1. (Tel.: Leeds 29671–2.)
*Sept. 2–4 ...	Miscellaneous stores	M.O.S. Depot No. 154, Castlecourt, Cardiff.	C. T. Steer, 121 Queen Street, Cardiff. (Tel.: Cardiff 4461.)
Sept. 2–10 ...	Hand tools, compressors, radio equipment, etc.	M.O.S. Depot No. 121, Ashchurch, Glos.	Bruton Knowles & Co., Albion Chambers, King Street, Glos. (Tel.: Glos 2267.) Geo. Hone, High Street, Tewkesbury. (Tel.: Tewkesbury 10.)
Sept. 3 ...	Miscellaneous stores	M.O.S. Depot No. 130, Bamford Works, Bamford, Derby.	Marchant Brookes & Co., Rutland Chambers, Bakewell, Derby. (Tel.: Bakewell 61.)
*Sept. 3–5 ...	Miscellaneous stores	M.O.S. Depot, Thorp Arch, nr. Wetherby, Yorks.	Bartle & Sons, 5/6 Corn Exchange, Leeds, 1. (Tel.: Leeds 24628.)
Sept. 4–5 ...	Miscellaneous stores	M.O.S. Depot No. 9, Ashwell & Morden, nr. Baldock, Herts.	R. P. Kennedy & Sons, 7 Melbourne Street, Royston, Herts. (Tel.: Royston 3193.)
Sept. 8–12 ...	Miscellaneous stores	M.O.S. Depot No. 118, Rossleighs Garage, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	G. Storey Sons & Parker, Highem House, New Bridge Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. (Tel.: Newcastle 26291.)
Sept. 8–9 ...	Radio equipment, compressors, watch and clock parts, etc.	M.O.S. Depot No. 122, Burtonwood, nr. Warrington, Lancs.	Herbert Johnson & Son, 73 Sankey Street, Warrington. (Tel.: Warrington 1689.) Airey Entwisle & Co., 48 Cross Street, Manchester. (Tel.: BLA 9854/5.)
Sept. 9–11 ...	Vehicles, etc.	No. 28 Vehicle Repair Depot, Gopsall Park, Nuneaton.	Nixon Toone & Harrison, 12/14 Newdegate Street, Nuneaton. (Tel.: Nuneaton 2391.)
*Sept. 9–11 ...	Miscellaneous stores	R.A.F., M.U. No. 14, Carlisle... ...	Harrison & Hetherington, Ltd., 147 Botchergate, Carlisle. (Tel.: Carlisle 97.)
Sept. 16–17 ...	Radio and miscellaneous stores	M.O.S. Depot No. 877, L.P.T.B., Watford By-pass, Aldenham.	Goddard & Smith, 22 King Street, St. James's, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Whitehall 2721.)
*Sept. 16–18 ...	Miscellaneous stores	R.A.F., M.U. No. 7, Quedgley... ...	J. Pearce Pope & Sons, St. Aldgate Chambers, Gloucester. (Tel.: Gloucester 2274.)
Sept. 16–19 ...	Miscellaneous stores	M.O.S. Depot, White City, Shepherds Bush.	Leopold Farmer & Son, Gresham Street, London, E.C.2. (Tel.: MON 3422.)
*Sept. 16–19 ...	Miscellaneous Stores	M.O.S. Depot No. 156, R.N. Depot, Exeter.	Rippon Boswell & Co., 8 Queen Street, Exeter. (Tel.: Exeter 3204.)
Sept. 16–26 ...	Vehicles, etc.	M.O.S. Depot, Mount Farm, Dorchester.	Simmons & Son, 12 Station Road, Reading. (Tel.: Reading 4025.)

* Dates not firm.

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Reports on German and Japanese Industries

THE release of a further 21 reports on German industry is announced today, revealing details of practice and processes in various industries including umbrella components and cinematography. A further 8 reports on Japanese industry are also published.

These British, American and other allied agency reports may be purchased from the Sales Offices of H.M. Stationery Office or ordered by post from the Cashier, H.M.S.O., P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1.

Copies are also distributed to the Chief Public Libraries, some Chambers of Commerce, to Universities, Professional and Scientific Institutions, and Trade Associations.

It is important that industrialists should realize that although no invention made in Germany or Japan during the period between September 3, 1938, and December 31, 1945, can become the subject of a valid British patent, nevertheless some of the information gathered in Germany or Japan may be covered by valid patents or patent applications in the United Kingdom. In order to avoid infringing patent rights, therefore, firms interested in exploiting any particular item are advised to investigate the patents position in the United Kingdom before going into production. Similar investigations are also desirable before exports are made to any particular country abroad.

All enquiries relating to scientific and technical intelligence from both Germany and Japan should be addressed to :— *B.I.O.S. Information Section, 37 Bryanston Square, London, W.1.*

No. of Report	Title	Price
CIOS XXXIII—64 ...	*Carl Zeiss, Jena. Some Details of Production Processes*	2s. 0d. (post free 2s. 1d.)
BIOS 117	*Electrical Dynamometer*	1s. 0d. (,, ,, 1s. 1d.)
BIOS 141	*Bayerische Motoren Werke (B.M.W.), Oberwiesenfeld, Munich and Allach, near Munich.* Reciprocating Aero Engine Development and Inspection Procedure.	1s. 6d. (,, ,, 1s. 7d.)
BIOS 310	*Flexible Pipes, Flexible Fuel Tanks and Self-Sealing Fuel Tank Coverings for Aircraft.*	5s. 0d. (,, ,, 5s. 2d.)
BIOS 1247	*Detonators, Small Arms Cartridges and Small Cables*	2s. 0d. (,, ,, 2s. 2d.)
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BIOS 1351	*German Umbrella Components Industry*	6s. 0d. (,, ,, 6s. 2d.)
BIOS 1353	*The Production of Ply Metals and Similar Materials in Germany* ...	4s. 6d. (,, ,, 4s. 8d.)
BIOS 1364	*Manufacture of Refractories. Report of Interrogation of Herr Eric Schroth of Didier Werke, G.m.b.H., Niederdollendorf.*	3s. 0d. (,, ,, 3s. 2d.)
BIOS 1365	*German Cinematograph Industry*	2s. 0d. (,, ,, 2s. 2d.)
BIOS 1384	*The German Flycatcher Making Industry*	2s. 6d. (,, ,, 2s. 8d.)
BIOS 1402	*The German Manufacture of Certain Inorganic Pigments*	20s. 0d. (,, , 20s. 5d.)
BIOS 1408	*German Projection Equipment (Screens)*	1s. 0d. (,, ,, 1s. 1d.)
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BIOS Misc. 18 ...	*Textile Finishing Treatments*	10s. 0d. (,, ,, 10s. 3d.)
BIOS/JAP/PR/346 ...	*Japanese 6-Metre Base Height Finder for use with 15 cm. A.A. Gun.*	1s. 0d. (,, ,, 1s. 1d.)
BIOS/JAP/PR/602 ...	*Japanese Research and Development of Fire Control Instruments*	3s. 0d. (,, ,, 3s. 2d.)
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BIOS/JAP/PR/1474 ...	*Metallurgical Study of Two Samples of Japanese Welded Homogeneous Light Armour.*	2s. 6d. (,, ,, 2s. 8d.)
CLASSIFIED LIST No. 2	Consolidated list under Subject headings of all Industrialists' Reports on Germany published up to and including October 26, 1946.	0s. 6d. (,, ,, 0s. 8d.)
CLASSIFIED LIST No. 3	November 1946. Supplement to the above list	0s. 2d. (,, ,, 0s. 3d.)
CLASSIFIED LIST No. 4	December 1946. Supplement to the above list	0s. 2d. (,, ,, 0s. 3d.)
CLASSIFIED LIST No. 5	January 1947. Supplement to the above list	0s. 2d. (,, ,, 0s. 3d.)
CLASSIFIED LIST No. 6	February 1947. Supplement to the above list	0s. 2d. (,, ,, 0s. 3d.)
CLASSIFIED LIST No. 7	March 1947. Supplement to the above list...	0s. 2d. (,, ,, 0s. 3d.)
TECHNICAL INDEX ...	Alphabetical Subject Index of Reports published up to and including July 27, 1946.	5s. 0d. (,, ,, 5s. 3d.)
TECHNICAL INDEX (PART 2) ...	August, September and October 1946. Supplement to the above index.	1s. 6d. (,, ,, 1s. 7d.)
TECHNICAL INDEX (PART 3) ...	November and December 1946. Supplement to the above index	1s. 6d. (,, ,, 1s. 7d.)

Further reports, as they become available for publication, will be notified in the *Board of Trade Journal* and will also then be available for reference at the principal public libraries and Chambers of Commerce.

German Patent Specifications, accepted by the Berlin Patent Office during the war, can be seen at the Patent Office Library, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2. Photographic copies of any specification and drawings may be obtained at the rate of 6d. per page.

Stocks and Sales of Clothing and Piece-Goods at the Wholesale Stage

THE first article of this series giving index numbers of wholesalers' stocks and sales of clothing, based upon figures supplied by wholesale textile houses in connection with clothes rationing, was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 5 this year. Supplements giving additional monthly figures appeared in the *Journals* of May 17, June 21 and July 19, and in the issue of May 17 a further addition to Table II relating to stocks and sales of textile piece-goods was included. The figures are now available for June and the opportunity has been taken of re-issuing the tables in full showing figures for the first 6 months of 1947 and taking in the amendments already published.

Since it will not be possible to publish Table II in full each month, this edition should be kept for insertion of new figures as they appear in the *Journal* month by month.

Nature of the Statistics

There are two important differences between the index numbers here published and those in other editions of the *Journal* relating to the trade of wholesale textile houses.

First, these index numbers represent changes in the *number* of garments, not in the *value*, as is the case for the other figures.

Secondly, the index numbers here for *both* stocks *and* sales are based on the average *sales* in 1946=100, whereas in the other case the stock index is based on average stocks in 1942=100 and the sales index on average sales in 1942=100. The difference in the base year is not of great importance, except that in a period of expanding sales it is useful to base the index on the year in which the average most nearly approached the current level. But basing both the stocks and sales on the same base of average sales has the advantage of permitting a direct comparison between the stocks and sales, so that one may see how many months' supply of a garment is represented by the stock in hand.

How to use the Tables

In all cases the base for the series is the average monthly sales in 1946. Stock figures relate to the end of the month. Since stocks and sales both have the same base, a stock index of 50 means that stocks are equal to half a month's sales at the 1946 rate. Further, to estimate the number of months' stock in hand at the current rate of sales, the last stock index should be divided by the sales index for the same month. It is also possible to derive purchases index numbers of individual garments (omitted from Table II from lack of space) by adjusting the sales index according to the change in the stock index between the

(*Continued on next page*)

Table I.—Combined Index Numbers of Purchases, Sales and Stocks*

(Base, average monthly SALES in 1946=100)

Month	All Garments														
	Purchases					Sales					Stock				
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
January ...	113	78	89	97	118	101	73	93	100	130	168	205	120	115	111
February ...	107	85	83	88	85	99	97	103	88	104	175	195	100	115	91
March ...	112	88	92	95	100	111	103	100	87	108	176	180	92	122	83
April ...	96	73	80	91	109	94	84	85	97	115	179	169	87	117	77
May ...	101	80	81	104	114	91	88	76	107	113	189	162	91	115	78
June ...	85	79	88	85	107	68	72	77	82	99	207	167	103	117	86
July ...	83	74	85	119		60	72	77	111		231	165	111	125	
August ...	62	70	70	91		69	101	78	115		224	135	103	100	
September...	86	90	85	112		96	103	98	123		205	122	90	89	
October ...	85	91	97	121		91	100	97	121		198	113	90	91	
November...	74	82	92	110		82	82	82	99		200	113	100	102	
December...	56	68	72	89		56	58	55	68		201	123	117	123	
Average for year ...	88	80	85	100		85	86	85	100		196	154	99	111	
Hosiery															
January ...	111	80	99	101	108	107	88	111	110	133	147	173	106	103	78
February ...	103	91	88	88	77	97	104	105	88	100	153	162	89	102	54
March ...	107	95	93	90	94	105	104	96	82	92	156	142	87	110	57
April ...	98	76	83	89	103	88	75	84	87	103	163	142	86	113	57
May ...	104	83	87	106	109	88	85	79	103	110	180	150	93	116	56
June ...	88	82	89	83	108	74	77	79	85	96	194	154	104	115	68
July ...	84	80	88	121		62	75	79	116		217	158	113	121	
August ...	62	72	75	91		70	102	83	119		208	127	104	93	
September...	87	101	87	113		104	107	104	121		191	120	89	84	
October ...	90	98	99	117		98	104	96	120		183	113	93	81	
November...	79	89	95	107		81	92	89	98		180	110	98	90	
December...	63	75	74	85		64	67	62	71		180	119	111	104	
Average for year ...	90	85	88	99		87	90	89	100		179	139	98	103	

* Measured in coupon value of garments.

Table I*—(*Continued from previous page*)

Month	Women's, Girls' and Infants' Made-up Garments														
	Purchases					Sales					Stock				
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
January ...	116	80	81	99	123	91	65	77	91	108	195	209	106	125	158
February ...	106	85	77	92	84	98	98	99	90	103	205	195	84	127	139
March ...	115	87	86	100	105	120	106	102	98	123	199	174	69	129	121
April ...	91	69	78	94	116	99	91	87	110	131	192	153	60	114	106
May ...	90	75	74	108	120	92	84	71	116	115	191	142	64	106	112
June ...	78	76	86	88	104	58	64	69	79	93	212	152	81	115	122
July ...	85	76	87	116		58	72	77	102		238	150	91	129	
August ...	69	69	65	92		79	102	75	117		227	120	80	104	
September...	80	76	84	112		107	98	93	122		199	98	71	95	
October ...	75	81	100	118		86	93	92	117		188	85	77	97	
November...	63	74	90	110		63	71	75	97		192	88	93	112	
December...	53	61	69	88		50	46	46	59		194	104	115	141	
Average for year ...	85	76	81	101		83	83	80	100		203	139	83	116	
Men's and Boys' Made-up Garments															
January ...	114	71	80	86	131	100	53	76	91	147	176	266	157	125	122
February ...	116	76	82	84	102	103	83	98	82	112	189	260	125	127	113
March ...	115	79	97	99	107	110	93	109	87	126	194	245	130	139	94
April ...	97	71	79	89	112	99	90	88	98	121	192	226	121	129	85
May ...	109	82	79	97	117	94	99	78	105	118	207	207	120	122	84
June ...	87	81	87	84	108	66	73	82	82	110	227	210	126	124	82
July ...	81	62	79	116		58	68	76	112		249	199	130	128	
August ...	61	71	66	92		61	89	71	109		250	170	125	110	
September...	92	85	84	109		102	99	98	127		240	155	111	92	
October ...	85	92	88	136		86	100	99	127		240	145	100	101	
November...	79	79	92	116		71	77	80	104		249	145	112	113	
December...	50	66	71	98		49	56	53	73		249	155	129	139	
Average for year ...	91	76	82	101		83	82	84	100		222	199	124	121	

* Measured in coupon value of garments.

(*Continued from previous page*)

current and previous month. In Table I series for the combined index numbers are given which illustrate this connection between purchases, sales and stock index numbers.

In drawing conclusions from these index numbers allowance must be made for the effect of seasonal movements (e.g. the accumulation of stock in summer preparatory for large autumn deliveries) and of the release of new issues of clothing coupons. A low stock index implies an existing shortage but not necessarily that output is below demand; on the other hand, a falling stock index, though relatively high, may indicate that output is below demand.

Combined Index Numbers

The table of combined index numbers shows figures for certain broad groups of garments and for all garments taken together. The figures are obtained by aggregating garments according to their coupon value, and the table therefore measures changes in the coupon value of stocks and supplies of clothing of a specific type (e.g., hosiery).

For some of the men's outerwear garments—overcoats, raincoats and suits—the sample is not sufficiently representative for the figures to be shown as separate series. They have, however, been included in the combined index for all garments given below, and also in the index for men's and boys' made-up garments.

Sales and Stocks in Recent Months

Sales in June show a decline in all groups compared with May, the combined index for sales of all garments being 12 per cent. lower. With this fall in sales, there was a significant increase in stocks (11 per cent. for all garments) for the first time since the beginning of the year, although purchases in June were 6 per cent. lower than in May.

In spite of the difficulties due to fuel restrictions and bad weather in the early months of the year, supplies reaching wholesalers as shown by the purchases index numbers for all garments during the first half-year averaged 14 per cent. more than in the same period last year. Sales, however, averaged 19 per cent. more, with the result that whereas stocks remained fairly steady from January to June last year, this year there has been a sharp decline; at the end of June the index of stocks of all garments, though higher than at the end of May, was still 22 per cent. below the average for 1946. The deterioration in the stock position was most marked in men's and boys' wear, the stock index number falling from 139 at the end of December to 82 at the end of June. Stocks of hosiery remain very low.

"Low" Stock Items

Garments for which stock at the end of June was equivalent to less than 2 weeks' supply at current rate of sales were 10 in number, as compared with 17 in May. Stocks of towels are also in this category.

"LOW" STOCK ITEMS.
(*Less than 2 weeks' supply*).

	Stock index at end of June— 1946	1947
Women's summer vests	113	46
Men's jackets	43	39
Men's socks	61	47
Girls' summer vests	183	48
Girls' ¾-hose	116	34
Boys' raincoats and waterproofs	61	47
Boys' socks	79	42
Boys' ¾-hose	33	41
Infants' rompers and overalls	95	48
Infants' socks	31	26
Tea towels	192	41
Hand and bath towels	48	23

Table II—Index Numbers of Sales and Stocks*

(Base, average monthly SALES in 1946=100)

Women's Clothing

Coats (Long)

Month	Sales					Stock				
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
January ...	86	67	69	89	90	186	141	101	179	210
February ...	95	94	99	70	88	186	108	74	190	183
March ...	121	93	96	102	128	154	76	54	169	146
April	85	70	68	139	120	139	58	51	104	112
May	68	54	48	131	84	134	63	62	66	109
June	33	31	42	46	50	150	91	97	85	134
July	49	64	67	80		199	104	124	126	
August ...	91	101	75	121		180	75	126	111	
September ...	104	98	108	141		143	53	117	109	
October ...	71	79	96	137		126	51	122	122	
November ...	33	57	62	100		128	71	145	142	
December ...	24	36	25	44		135	97	169	167	
Av. for Year...	72	70	71	100		155	82	104	131	

Raincoats and Waterproofs

	Sales					Stock				
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
January ...	61	27	54	85	140	244	204	44	31	110
February ...	75	44	40	56	131	305	200	38	39	90
March ...	54	26	38	73	135	347	205	34	83	113
April	41	32	31	59	158	364	203	45	122	161
May	38	22	38	69	122	384	179	50	146	223
June	33	24	44	111	130	370	173	45	121	259
July	35	43	34	122		355	171	57	119	
August ...	40	66	50	155		327	129	39	59	
September ...	106	78	53	145		256	81	28	50	
October ...	81	53	55	127		214	59	30	47	
November ...	48	33	53	116		205	65	37	54	
December ...	16	26	26	84		208	72	41	94	
Av. for Year...	52	40	43	100		298	145	41	80	

Dresses (Wool and Other)

	Sales					Stock				
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
January ...	65	48	72	82	83	195	196	116	159	210
February ...	88	100	108	103	87	219	191	91	160	198
March ...	122	103	112	90	121	210	178	85	178	174
April	112	108	105	119	129	199	145	67	163	158
May	123	112	80	154	149	181	124	68	140	135
June	89	92	91	100	124	183	116	69	134	106
July	62	69	82	121		191	114	79	131	
August ...	70	94	78	102		178	86	72	112	
September ...	98	77	82	102		159	80	75	115	
October ...	72	85	85	95		159	82	92	131	
November ...	65	76	81	84		158	85	117	155	
December ...	64	43	53	49		168	102	137	179	
Av. for Year...	86	84	86	100		183	125	89	146	

Skirts

	Sales					Stock				
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
January ...	131	65	88	108	91	231	268	141	339	253
February ...	93	112	105	118	89	230	263	133	334	239
March ...	121	141	125	87	178	287	205	121	362	200
April	123	83	115	87	128	270	203	125	360	159
May	78	102	67	114	89	270	170	157	328	168
June	26	50	59	65	62	300	206	217	330	187
July	28	77	103	83		346	183	206	347	
August ...	54	101	72	128		348	150	211	283	
September ...	107	129	102	117		310	124	214	236	
October ...	119	101	102	137		280	103	242	202	
November ...	64	81	69	117		260	102	250	191	
December ...	34	44	37	40		281	120	303	240	
Av. for Year...	82	91	87	100		284	175	193	296	

Slacks

	Sales					Stock				
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
January ...	499	168	137	97	164	342	633	230	65	98
February ...	305	210	170	63	202	412	517	132	82	61
March ...	566	183	132	106	186	955	477	141	87	40
April	338	78	106	85	246	973	496	117	86	62
May	253	51	81	82	174	962	517	141	96	112
June ...	42	36	56	37	122	983	532	168	102	139
July	36	85	54	72		1028	477	182	120	
August ...	34	85	50	61		1020	418	177	114	
September ...	161	85	81	97		891	365	159	88	
October ...	177	129	85	198		763	305	139	37	
November ...	161	128	96	146		714	269	96	43	
December ...	143	67	45	156		678	280	114	113	
Av. for Year...	226	109	91	100		810	441	150	86	

Nightwear

	Sales					Stock				
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
January ...		87	83	101	132		121	45	44	73
February ...		97	74	84	108		105	38	42	55
March ...		102	67	88	94		97	38	45	55
April		78	69	89	108		92	38	45	52
May		88	69	115	136		97	40	43	65
June ...	Not available	80	71	97	100	Not available	99	40	45	85
July		75	77	127			91	38	45	
August ...		99	64	100			62	39	35	
September ...		92	62	117			52	38	51	
October ...		86	74	111			49	42	56	
November ...		74	69	90			53	42	72	
December ...		50	55	79			65	52	96	
Av. for Year...		84	70	100			82	41	52	

Winter Vests

	Sales					Stock				
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
January ...	130	111	164	152	149	112	112	78	69	41
February ...	111	122	133	87	79	120	101	61	54	34
March ...	112	117	107	73	80	118	105	63	67	32
April	80	78	85	81	105	140	116	64	80	41
May	82	70	84	93	95	164	134	86	93	44
June	54	63	81	63	69	183	153	100	116	57
July	57	93	83	119		200	151	101	96	
August ...	74	146	113	130		185	89	90	54	
September ...	143	160	118	124		141	70	73	49	
October ...	124	136	128	122		122	65	63	46	
November ...	90	126	111	88		121	76	63	57	
December ...	66	65	68	67		129	99	104	89	
Av. for Year...	94	107	106	100		145	106	79	73	

Summer Vests

	Sales					Stock				
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
January ...	136	68	105	105	104	235	240	102	73	73
February ...	118	138	127	87	96	243	202	91	84	39
March ...	116	131	113	89	87	192	208	77	92	46
April	100	113	91	74	107	266	196	79	113	33
May	92	95	96	116	114	287	183	81	123	32
June	78	69	81	105	91	299	169	81	113	46
July	61	71	83	127		293	164	89	89	
August ...	58	115	86	117		282	122	85	61	
September ...	97	126	102	121		262	98	66	54	
October ...	107	116	97	100		242	104	65	54	
November ...	60	97	82	83		239	107	66	75	
December ...	58	69	65	75		226	108	75	78	
Av. for Year...	90	101	94	100		256	158	80	84	

* Measured in number of garments, *not in value.*

Table II—Index Numbers of Sales and Stocks*—(*Continued*)

(Base, average monthly SALES in 1946=100)

Women's Clothing (*Continued*)

Month	Knickers										Corsets									
	Sales					Stock					Sales					Stock				
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
January ...	164	101	150	138	123	212	233	129	137	65	94	100	94	110	148	40	50	47	62	94
February ...	142	111	146	87	86	214	213	92	147	41	83	109	91	100	120	38	34	34	48	82
March ...	152	126	128	89	76	238	201	107	161	45	96	97	83	98	111	33	26	34	44	84
April	101	101	99	79	90	247	199	111	169	48	81	82	79	91	135	36	36	35	42	64
May	101	98	86	91	89	280	192	127	187	65	83	90	80	98	115	33	37	40	49	73
June	64	79	99	86	78	318	196	144	182	80	76	76	79	93	107	37	44	48	64	82
July	63	93	96	112		337	202	166	164		87	88	83	127		45	42	45	51	
August ...	73	148	98	130		326	153	156	114		94	87	77	101		39	29	30	41	
September ...	124	146	121	127		294	143	132	89		97	77	78	91		39	28	28	61	
October ...	114	136	134	122		279	133	116	74		98	80	80	116		32	33	37	69	
November ...	90	109	109	83		262	129	119	69		80	69	72	103		38	38	51	78	
December ...	80	71	66	51		246	158	156	94		76	53	53	71		46	49	65	104	
Av. for Year...	106	110	111	100		271	179	130	132		87	84	79	100		38	37	41	59	

Month	Stockings									
	Sales					Stock				
	9143	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
January ...	102	108	109	127	132	129	132	65	84	103
February ...	94	124	97	96	115	130	116	57	84	61
March ...	92	126	93	83	82	133	95	51	97	74
April	82	84	88	92	103	142	93	48	103	71
May	91	97	74	112	11 9	138	85	53	105	63
June ...	76	83	85	85	10 4	140	89	50	105	70
July	50	69	81	97		166	103	59	126	
August ...	66	90	74	108		159	83	58	105	
September ...	92	91	88	106		149	85	55	104	
October ...	96	91	72	107		143	80	82	115	
November ...	91	90	91	108		132	76	91	110	
December ...	69	74	70	76		130	75	103	119	
Av. for Year...	83	94	85	100		141	93	64	105	

Men's Clothing

Month	Trousers										Jackets									
	Sales					Stock					Sales					Stock				
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
January ...	107	33	55	113	150	186	235	140	96	153	68	27	17	57	118	62	208	89	68	95
February ...	104	50	108	87	96	217	252	117	93	142	79	61	71	81	137	83	223	87	63	85
March ...	71	81	109	91	119	229	229	104	99	124	89	86	104	99	183	67	200	69	54	56
April	91	86	86	95	117	212	196	99	101	100	101	111	103	150	150	68	154	59	39	46
May	85	91	65	103	107	202	176	91	104	95	112	116	103	158	164	73	116	27	41	43
June	61	87	86	111	109	206	150	84	107	86	78	72	75	133	151	112	113	31	44	39
July	35	100	66	125		224	107	81	99		78	57	77	181		145	110	36	26	
August ...	42	81	58	93		218	71	75	97		83	69	71	89		127	97	42	34	
September ...	53	81	67	111		204	64	72	102		41	29	51	82		126	103	34	24	
October ...	54	68	61	117		210	77	73	120		15	23	29	76		150	103	35	26	
November ...	36	60	60	96		219	88	93	142		16	49	27	58		164	69	33	53	
December ...	32	36	42	57		222	117	114	173		24	14	20	35		190	73	53	91	
Av. for Year...	64	71	72	100		212	147	95	111		65	60	62	100		114	131	50	47	

Month	Shirts										Nightwear									
	Sales					Stock					Sales					Stock				
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
January ...	91	71	91	95	140	132	238	132	126	86		39	62	125	152		58	36	49	74
February ...	95	105	95	84	108	140	215	132	125	73		63	72	118	115		52	21	43	59
March ...	105	95	115	85	112	138	207	125	142	66		85	64	86	125		58	15	37	59
April	87	81	85	87	104	144	199	120	135	63		59	57	68	104		64	15	82	72
May	87	96	90	105	107	172	193	120	124	71	Not	48	59	96	133	Not	71	31	94	82
June	69	88	87	72	112	189	195	125	115	66		39	66	66	103		79	27	90	101
July	69	55	85	122		200	196	132	115		avail-	42	48	83		avail-	82	22	148	
August ...	54	105	81	126		218	170	120	88		able	52	46	134		able	71	20	113	
September ...	113	105	109	127		214	157	98	75			55	68	126			60	31	74	
October ...	97	98	112	127		205	149	90	77			71	94	132			52	19	54	
November ...	82	79	90	99		214	145	100	90			52	61	99			45	42	90	
December ...	44	68	55	65		223	138	125	112			39	63	68			42	55	105	
Av. for Year...	83	87	91	100		183	184	118	110			54	63	100			61	28	82	

* Measured in number of garments, *not in value*.

Table II—Index Numbers of Sales and Stocks*—(*Continued*)

(Base, average monthly SALES in 1946=100)

Men's Clothing (*Continued*)

Month	Vests (Summer and Winter)										Pants and Trunks (Summer and Winter)									
	Sales					Stock					Sales					Stock				
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
January ...	95	63	108	81	157	140	127	126	163	75	83	61	92	68	135	97	120	110	137	65
February ...	87	84	97	73	83	137	130	112	160	119	72	69	90	67	95	98	118	91	133	50
March ...	119	74	97	78	157	112	135	128	160	83	92	72	88	78	121	86	117	104	124	52
April	96	54	77	86	109	106	147	141	151	85	81	54	65	76	122	83	124	113	113	54
May	99	69	79	110	130	114	159	153	152	77	87	64	96	93	132	97	136	117	107	45
June	81	79	74	102	88	131	160	182	125	104	80	72	65	83	104	105	132	136	83	65
July	85	89	84	115		146	163	201	124		76	76	71	134		132	136	152	93	
August ...	67	100	91	125		142	140	181	88		68	84	65	121		122	119	150	74	
September ...	85	116	116	130		133	127	159	80		70	94	99	160		119	111	128	66	
October ...	78	100	111	150		122	124	146	56		61	84	83	150		117	118	127	54	
November ...	60	89	82	86		127	125	158	107		47	85	78	107		128	109	132	76	
December ...	37	64	59	59		130	134	155	117		34	53	49	65		125	114	131	87	
Av. for Year...	82	82	90	100		128	139	154	124		71	72	78	100		109	121	124	96	

Month	Socks									
	Sales					Stock				
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
January ...	60	46	77	41	156	186	323	153	50	60
February ...	63	47	80	78	124	215	316	122	33	42
March ...	85	49	65	77	110	220	305	101	34	36
April	68	41	63	86	121	238	303	87	37	41
May	31	64	49	87	129	308	289	94	43	48
June	57	61	49	94	129	318	278	103	61	47
July	41	54	58	169		340	258	97	79	
August ...	42	82	66	135		344	212	80	59	
September ...	80	72	82	117		334	214	71	59	
October ...	75	75	78	122		330	204	56	54	
November ...	47	67	59	98		334	183	54	83	
December ...	35	47	33	98		334	178	42	87	
Av. for Year...	57	59	63	100		292	255	88	57	

Girls' Clothing

	Coats (Long)										Raincoats and Waterproofs									
	Sales					Stock					Sales					Stock				
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
January ...	98	97	85	99	93	227	263	83	148	192	80	50	45	62	102	154	168	49	60	64
February ...	112	104	92	100	103	247	246	73	173	169	50	53	38	57	197	176	162	51	45	72
March ...	117	111	104	99	112	258	215	55	187	147	69	39	51	59	117	163	169	46	77	92
April	109	77	91	114	134	245	198	52	180	115	44	52	39	70	100	165	161	51	76	95
May	63	64	51	81	97	264	197	71	173	123	26	36	51	72	138	174	160	66	124	138
June	32	46	41	32	38	309	219	109	199	167	20	51	59	106	112	183	151	54	111	131
July	81	91	88	83		344	220	121	252		46	62	60	110		194	147	54	95	
August ...	97	126	91	156		346	162	100	193		52	115	41	154		191	77	44	82	
September ...	127	108	127	148		303	133	64	161		121	105	58	195		159	54	37	47	
October ...	85	131	131	125		281	65	62	131		81	59	93	145		159	52	45	48	
November ...	56	69	79	107		260	69	72	119		73	56	54	91		144	51	56	55	
December ...	40	45	45	55		251	83	83	120		24	46	51	75		153	60	56	50	
Av. for Year...	85	89	85	100		278	173	79	170		57	62	54	100		168	118	51	76	

	Dresses (Wool and Other)										Skirts									
	Sales					Stock					Sales					Stock				
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
January ...	98	36	55	80	104	480	616	256	168	269	53	74	94	104	159	167	245	179	231	223
February ...	165	102	110	98	147	508	606	227	156	237	102	151	104	95	102	218	223	158	219	220
March ...	173	198	154	118	178	471	571	156	141	200	83	116	104	55	144	232	229	123	259	178
April	162	135	120	160	196	442	508	109	116	194	46	51	64	82	137	225	233	123	265	200
May	167	180	100	134	178	440	385	78	122	203	38	57	72	58	145	228	221	117	301	223
June	72	88	78	126	171	478	357	81	119	204	18	32	68	52	130	245	244	160	328	214
July	40	58	54	114		502	345	91	145		27	72	94	123		251	264	191	331	
August ...	39	74	64	108		503	301	85	123		33	104	83	138		241	249	143	269	
September ...	56	81	60	88		500	273	78	133		92	151	91	132		213	174	112	213	
October ...	46	69	58	71		500	243	95	154		73	124	91	143		200	127	116	179	
November ...	41	35	47	67		491	247	115	192		48	73	90	137		196	128	149	192	
December ...	28	34	28	36		485	253	152	240		21	56	44	83		241	171	214	234	
Av. for Year...	91	91	77	100		483	392	127	151		53	88	83	100		221	209	149	252	

* Measured in number of garments, *not in value*.

Table II—Index Numbers of Sales and Stocks*—(*Continued*)

(Base, average monthly SALES in 1946=100)

Girls' Clothing
(Continued)

Gym Tunics

Month	Sales					Stock				
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
January ...	107	72	105	121	93	123	294	197	139	79
February ...	71	89	94	69	76	108	290	175	144	70
March ...	86	70	99	75	85	131	286	205	174	53
April	47	33	76	69	75	168	300	205	204	55
May	43	32	80	100	70	231	335	232	237	65
June	21	57	49	57	62	325	358	240	261	83
July	36	34	85	85		381	377	288	276	
August ...	107	123	106	156		359	319	204	226	
September ...	143	142	127	215		307	272	164	119	
October ...	136	146	132	134		309	205	113	69	
November ...	77	92	105	72		304	199	112	75	
December ...	41	62	67	47		357	192	140	105	
Av. for Year...	76	79	94	100		259	286	190	169	

Nightwear

Sales					Stock				
1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
	74	105	126	140		52	41	68	86
	66	90	83	88		39	26	67	56
	77	72	81	95		38	50	102	59
	61	89	85	85		41	50	115	52
	57	74	103	62		62	59	132	74
Not available	56	70	72	58	Not available	83	67	149	93
	75	69	95			91	72	161	
	102	93	135			60	44	122	
	103	101	128			46	47	95	
	84	109	147			46	41	69	
	91	83	103			43	61	79	
	44	58	44			69	88	130	
	74	84	100			56	54	107	

Winter Vests

Month	Sales					Stock				
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
January ...	127	64	110	141	126	226	155	163	115	55
February ...	110	73	122	93	99	240	152	131	123	32
March ...	110	80	97	70	59	239	158	127	151	43
April	67	50	95	86	96	261	171	109	162	51
May	75	60	87	89	90	287	185	115	168	44
June	44	67	90	54	88	314	180	134	174	63
July	64	66	89	126		335	186	135	136	
August ...	83	96	109	134		325	146	119	97	
September ...	168	131	127	136		234	123	94	68	
October ...	110	130	128	112		205	114	69	57	
November ...	95	98	95	86		208	132	78	67	
December ...	105	71	53	78		179	152	124	98	
Av. for Year...	97	82	100	100		254	155	117	118	

Summer Vests

Sales					Stock				
1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
102	61	88	106	88	243	287	131	121	56
115	95	73	60	79	297	245	134	156	22
66	82	75	71	63	425	218	104	199	43
149	46	110	81	128	449	207	125	214	36
128	65	107	102	122	468	196	122	214	26
92	68	83	133	87	475	181	128	183	48
76	54	89	149		454	174	126	160	
95	82	104	143		409	126	104	105	
131	82	103	128		372	116	69	74	
114	68	105	88		355	109	71	68	
89	58	57	76		372	116	101	76	
102	51	57	60		392	135	125	83	
105	68	88	100		393	176	112	138	

Knickers

Month	Sales					Stock				
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
January ...	193	94	106	111	120	143	207	200	164	64
February ...	100	97	126	90	88	162	190	182	186	35
March ...	114	78	102	68	78	173	193	178	208	39
April	92	74	93	79	92	219	189	179	216	51
May	91	84	97	96	96	251	173	191	223	59
June ...	87	62	98	93	106	277	174	210	230	88
July	64	72	93	120		316	183	210	193	
August ...	92	109	109	144		298	148	200	121	
September ...	178	140	156	129		219	117	147	81	
October ...	144	137	160	128		216	129	126	70	
November ...	110	128	126	87		229	147	111	70	
December ...	118	80	66	57		232	176	144	96	
Av. for Year...	115	96	111	100		228	169	173	155	

Stockings

Sales					Stock				
1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
94	129	133	142	126	61	110	195	313	107
81	146	111	89	58	45	110	202	330	88
97	139	126	67	53	54	98	191	362	74
99	84	77	84	77	77	123	213	328	69
95	104	75	99	62	89	157	225	305	73
75	132	74	54	59	110	186	260	310	88
99	103	56	137		115	214	327	289	
91	128	117	81		101	223	330	276	
130	168	168	165		96	218	290	224	
118	170	158	103		77	186	299	197	
114	155	95	112		73	183	329	158	
92	97	98	70		85	215	323	181	
99	130	107	100		82	169	265	273	

¾-Hose

Month	Sales					Stock				
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
January ...	218	190	268	137	166	121	861	335	113	51
February ...	224	216	224	113	88	100	806	252	90	72
March ...	224	224	161	92	132	139	758	260	94	27
April	190	169	165	89	86	190	781	223	115	19
May	176	124	113	94	53	244	827	206	105	23
June	137	132	71	48	86	513	952	340	116	34
July	192	135	71	73		623	926	385	106	
August ...	221	179	179	102		590	765	305	68	
September ...	331	266	235	134		523	677	145	45	
October ...	253	368	210	123		597	518	150	34	
November ...	218	319	132	108		524	394	127	45	
December ...	90	166	90	87		652	413	153	48	
Av. for Year ...	206	207	160	100		401	723	240	82	

Bodices

Sales					Stock				
1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
57	136	131	151	117	14	44	125	111	41
54	141	155	101	109	10	74	99	118	32
59	152	110	75	103	14	56	131	137	30
56	125	100	55	84	17	70	140	162	24
61	117	78	67	95	25	122	156	180	45
74	113	80	55	104	30	201	200	194	58
93	139	98	69		29	197	191	214	
95	152	108	110		11	210	187	184	
118	243	131	178		15	130	131	94	
101	220	209	155		18	78	84	43	
105	157	114	108		24	84	102	45	
79	99	64	70		48	131	137	52	

* Measured in number of garments, *not in value.*

Table II—Index Numbers of Sales and Stocks*—(*Continued*)

(Base, average monthly SALES in 1946=100)

Boys' Clothing

Overcoats

Month	Sales					Stock				
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
January ...	108	42	104	108	99	415	503	244	157	189
February ...	139	58	36	46	42	346	474	224	158	183
March ...	30	19	36	23	27	381	461	226	161	174
April	19	20	40	18	34	384	438	225	168	164
May	39	22	27	36	21	355	425	151	163	160
June ...	13	34	17	17	12	385	395	152	156	179
July	38	35	19	22		384	386	153	161	
August ...	64	60	53	74		377	385	170	150	
September ...	178	176	217	205		372	384	172	140	
October ...	157	253	313	340		440	369	160	149	
November ...	106	192	244	196		530	340	167	142	
December ...	81	121	146	115		494	320	166	161	
Av. for Year...	81	87	104	100		407	407	184	156	

Raincoats and Waterproofs

Month	Sales					Stock				
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
January ...	172	96	123	116	88	230	414	85	47	52
February ...	132	144	125	116	85	289	398	80	31	37
March ...	173	107	91	124	73	352	381	79	57	43
April	162	100	113	113	88	427	349	80	58	32
May	116	80	90	96	76	470	373	86	59	46
June ...	76	35	85	84	50	512	385	96	61	47
July	57	93	122	106		575	414	90	34	
August ...	127	232	101	105		565	329	61	45	
September ...	320	321	120	117		409	166	48	31	
October ...	226	219	132	100		349	107	46	23	
November ...	144	175	91	65		373	89	58	41	
December ...	50	116	54	61		393	79	80	53	
Av. for Year...	146	143	104	100		412	290	74	45	

Suits (Complete)

Month	Sales					Stock				
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
January ...	70	49	74	86	126	135	281	221	129	75
February ...	78	91	115	90	102	161	293	185	140	66
March ...	149	110	146	99	115	190	276	152	156	66
April	140	133	116	145	173	164	240	134	120	66
May	105	128	97	133	157	207	195	135	103	67
June	82	78	100	103	114	227	204	140	105	79
July	45	67	96	120		249	205	150	93	
August ...	36	79	74	106		243	175	135	84	
September ...	51	60	78	100		256	173	127	68	
October ...	36	75	85	70		254	162	116	65	
November ...	35	43	64	77		255	180	125	75	
December ...	42	37	43	70		260	205	137	87	
Av. for Year...	72	79	91	100		217	216	146	102	

Trousers

Month	Sales					Stock				
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
January ...	52	36	57	112	133	195	152	46	76	83
February ...	53	57	53	105	86	211	156	28	46	40
March ...	96	90	98	102	82	183	135	39	54	56
April	65	60	105	125	102	187	119	36	40	55
May	72	80	43	127	115	204	118	43	37	57
June	67	59	119	91	55	194	108	63	53	52
July	17	59	57	97		206	104	78	64	
August ...	24	61	49	87		199	90	59	59	
September ...	72	86	72	136		183	82	57	43	
October ...	35	61	62	95		204	82	80	39	
November ...	33	73	114	72		189	36	73	49	
December ...	18	41	38	46		186	40	63	76	
Av. for Year...	50	64	72	100		195	102	55	53	

Jackets

Month	Sales					Stock				
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
January ...	55	51	101	117	115	74	157	178	178	194
February ...	74	105	119	95	104	137	190	162	193	158
March ...	173	129	188	100	131	120	199	106	200	93
April	135	166	162	169	124	113	203	54	139	58
May	124	105	129	129	148	100	197	86	118	50
June	104	71	148	88	102	121	211	85	126	62
July	40	60	81	102		165	211	120	151	
August ...	69	71	89	66		204	181	118	150	
September ...	80	72	94	79		170	147	104	149	
October ...	74	59	77	116		146	117	89	146	
November ...	23	53	51	98		173	155	107	176	
December ...	60	30	38	39		182	178	165	188	
Av. for Year...	84	81	106	100		142	179	115	160	

Knickers

Month	Sales					Stock				
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
January ...	140	77	97	99	122	455	560	301	208	376
February ...	138	108	100	72	96	453	539	270	239	370
March ...	112	142	96	71	118	529	504	246	267	362
April	108	172	100	120	135	559	432	237	248	325
May	108	137	93	106	107	558	371	218	230	324
June	70	78	78	76	95	539	365	225	256	339
July	36	87	82	102		542	341	210	288	
August ...	52	128	83	111		523	284	202	267	
September ...	100	100	103	137		494	255	186	261	
October ...	87	91	91	136		478	266	178	301	
November ...	87	94	76	91		465	280	203	319	
December ...	36	46	42	78		460	302	215	355	
Av. for Year...	90	105	87	100		505	375	224	270	

Shirts

Month	Sales					Stock				
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
January ...	95	64	98	86	147	150	289	236	231	105
February ...	132	110	112	82	82	140	276	218	234	99
March ...	138	120	119	71	125	131	263	210	266	78
April	128	88	97	112	127	110	277	204	246	75
May	134	133	90	120	127	118	246	229	237	72
June	83	70	76	83	116	164	267	265	244	57
July	83	63	82	109		217	288	258	250	
August ...	83	137	88	128		225	261	259	198	
September ...	137	141	129	139		212	225	227	140	
October ...	112	136	128	134		220	226	193	113	
November ...	77	95	82	92		246	227	210	115	
December ...	71	65	57	39		243	238	226	158	
Av. for Year...	106	102	97	100		181	257	228	203	

Nightwear

Month	Sales					Stock				
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
January ...		110	164	110	117		157	110	124	53
February ...		198	161	87	52		136	57	169	43
March ...		132	140	69	85		112	70	239	36
April		85	138	82	114		100	43	261	35
May		87	74	94	75		124	88	254	37
June	Not	58	90	71	74	Not	125	114	263	51
July	avail-	73	79	73		avail-	142	137	287	
August ...	able	150	119	167		able	127	110	188	
September ...		160	131	162			131	74	104	
October ...		146	124	117			76	87	80	
November ...		151	117	76			118	119	90	
December ...		87	86	89			98	131	101	
Av. for Year...		120	119	100			121	95	180	

* Measured in number of garments, *not in value.*

Table II—Index Numbers of Sales and Stocks*—(*Continued*)

(Base, average monthly SALES in 1946=100)

Boys' Clothing (*Continued*)

Vests (Summer and Winter)

Month	Sales					Stock				
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
January ...	83	61	67	95	101	202	286	223	186	95
February ...	101	86	85	77	73	242	278	205	205	67
March ...	128	72	72	105	58	242	298	207	184	89
April	141	61	54	76	90	231	290	219	186	101
May	94	70	55	85	85	242	318	238	215	99
June	67	83	58	88	103	277	313	270	187	134
July	45	74	72	135		303	320	278	168	
August ...	61	85	76	117		294	281	245	120	
September ...	96	105	112	157		264	271	215	88	
October ...	76	117	119	130		248	228	173	57	
November ...	69	86	77	75		258	218	182	77	
December ...	70	57	61	56		269	222	177	121	
Av. for Year...	86	80	76	100		256	277	219	150	

Pants and Trunks (Summer and Winter)

	Sales					Stock				
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
January ...	105	43	93	108	86	234	257	143	87	64
February ...	138	92	105	82	51	254	247	120	105	58
March ...	153	69	66	91	62	261	266	131	116	73
April	167	78	85	86	84	223	245	125	109	78
May	113	82	70	109	81	229	239	125	128	76
June	87	52	81	76	112	267	241	146	111	99
July	61	73	77	133		279	230	152	116	
August ...	64	69	59	111		272	209	151	94	
September ...	98	112	109	141		248	186	132	70	
October ...	84	112	123	114		222	151	103	47	
November ...	61	74	89	87		245	150	97	63	
December ...	55	67	73	64		269	158	94	84	
Av. for Year...	99	77	86	100		250	215	127	94	

Socks

	Sales					Stock				
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
January ...	71	50	73	112	76	158	195	157	128	99
February ...	106	106	107	130	74	151	162	136	132	73
March ...	87	109	120	104	101	142	157	107	126	53
April	104	108	117	104	119	124	125	84	100	28
May	78	102	90	95	80	112	104	68	87	32
June	73	74	88	92	76	104	119	84	79	42
July	62	63	71	88		118	120	79	88	
August ...	30	73	70	115		117	105	59	92	
September ...	80	60	81	110		112	103	71	70	
October ...	62	83	87	125		145	91	65	52	
November ...	65	80	100	75		149	96	84	81	
December ...	50	60	54	52		187	120	109	108	
Av. for Year...	72	81	88	100		135	125	92	95	

¾-Hose

	Sales					Stock				
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
January ...	81	125	151	140	190	29	140	112	96	44
February ...	93	136	138	133	120	27	152	72	78	29
March ...	107	158	109	116	96	28	143	66	66	34
April	91	110	108	125	99	34	135	70	35	26
May	107	127	120	99	91	34	138	65	34	34
June	89	111	82	70	83	64	190	102	33	41
July	104	103	73	96		97	234	117	49	
August ...	100	170	117	106		85	151	97	33	
September ...	136	133	149	94		102	144	49	37	
October ...	138	147	130	124		87	111	51	40	
November ...	107	124	107	74		107	115	65	61	
December ...	69	52	65	29		129	164	96	116	
Av. for Year...	102	125	112	100		69	151	80	57	

Infants' Clothing

Coat and Coat Sets, Breechette Suits

	Sales					Stock				
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
January ...	69	48	66	80	105	161	238	128	102	127
February ...	79	99	106	102	97	176	241	106	109	106
March ...	131	126	125	104	113	154	219	81	105	97
April	93	109	101	90	113	147	184	70	112	91
May	81	73	83	105	87	166	189	77	114	119
June	42	65	87	67	63	227	213	102	134	150
July	59	85	86	83		263	238	110	159	
August ...	96	141	102	131		244	187	83	122	
September ...	150	142	119	146		197	135	53	90	
October ...	125	128	114	124		179	112	54	73	
November ...	79	100	94	100		190	96	58	77	
December ...	50	60	65	70		204	103	81	102	
Av. for Year...	88	98	96	100		192	180	84	108	

Buster Suits and Shorts

	Sales					Stock				
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
January ...	88	65	109	82	138	325	390	209	83	106
February ...	134	141	172	90	99	298	428	132	76	91
March ...	155	184	139	114	120	253	436	72	78	78
April	131	231	119	151	135	223	336	45	52	60
May	163	153	94	123	127	197	298	32	53	54
June	87	118	93	96	108	233	266	43	56	55
July	56	74	98	119		267	268	34	54	
August ...	54	104	71	92		267	235	33	53	
September ...	84	73	83	92		255	215	31	56	
October ...	70	104	79	106		253	207	42	66	
November ...	63	72	92	73		265	203	61	97	
December ...	47	39	67	63		308	233	79	122	
Av. for Year...	94	113	101	100		262	293	68	71	

Rompers and Overalls

	Sales					Stock				
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
January ...	108	62	80	82	89	244	215	81	74	65
February ...	69	98	112	87	65	223	198	52	76	48
March ...	112	94	80	96	76	183	199	36	73	33
April	62	127	71	81	80	192	138	32	73	45
May	91	92	62	98	82	184	143	31	69	41
June	73	74	59	93	89	194	181	50	95	48
July	49	71	72	104		224	176	48	95	
August ...	61	125	72	111		251	142	41	88	
September ...	116	138	85	124		233	129	44	89	
October ...	119	146	113	150		205	85	44	61	
November ...	102	110	120	113		163	72	56	63	
December ..	78	70	84	61		170	93	66	74	
Av. for Year...	87	101	84	100		206	148	48	78	

Dresses

	Sales					Stock				
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
January ...	81	55	88	105	105	235	216	113	100	102
February ...	99	77	98	107	83	228	215	92	98	84
March ...	105	103	109	115	112	220	196	65	93	68
April	97	102	113	117	121	205	159	43	70	46
May	106	97	86	123	112	180	133	39	65	39
June	68	82	84	89	86	204	129	45	73	55
July	49	67	88	105		223	138	54	81	
August ...	67	98	77	100		224	102	47	66	
September ...	85	87	87	96		212	90	37	64	
October ...	72	83	95	93		214	84	56	64	
November ...	59	75	78	86		228	88	69	76	
December ...	65	54	59	58		216	112	102	116	
Av. for Year...	79	82	89	100		216	139	64	81	

* Measured in number of garments, *not in value*.

Infants' Clothing (*Continued*)

	Nightwear										Vests and Combs.									
	Sales					Stock					Sales					Stock				
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
January ...	129	102	117	113	124	108	189	64	62	67	73	85	137	134	90	170	155	199	133	45
February ...	102	128	113	92	84	93	169	42	58	49	91	111	145	115	75	152	146	173	121	20
March ...	89	121	87	103	91	103	143	49	57	51	76	97	110	96	75	158	154	157	140	25
April	92	113	92	85	106	112	118	39	65	43	78	70	124	90	88	153	170	130	112	42
May	72	87	83	121	98	121	127	30	64	60	73	74	103	88	106	165	183	131	124	37
June	71	84	88	78	102	128	142	55	77	68	63	93	97	100	76	171	182	142	106	54
July	57	85	93	95		167	151	59	92		57	89	111	108		175	191	128	104	
August ...	99	125	91	119		133	117	40	60		66	122	116	122		174	136	103	53	
September ...	108	129	117	117		125	81	37	34		129	149	124	120		143	118	89	37	
October ...	81	123	106	108		133	64	30	34		116	170	116	84		138	116	80	31	
November ...	72	97	94	100		149	57	48	54		94	125	103	93		152	143	84	43	
December ...	58	54	51	73		150	80	78	108		66	89	58	56		170	175	135	60	
Av. for Year...	86	104	94	100		127	120	48	64		82	106	112	100		160	156	129	89	

	Socks									
	Sales					Stock				
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
January ...	50	72	96	96	114	116	120	47	46	42
February ...	68	97	91	97	93	104	104	30	35	36
March ...	87	112	80	84	79	84	88	30	30	26
April	68	87	74	106	93	63	73	23	24	16
May	74	80	84	124	72	48	65	16	31	20
June	40	77	66	61	77	72	66	27	31	26
July	47	70	53	107		84	63	35	40	
August ...	45	78	61	118		88	42	35	34	
September ...	81	71	68	124		85	44	30	34	
October ...	64	77	77	120		89	28	42	30	
November ...	47	63	81	104		98	42	28	56	
December ...	40	47	41	63		104	64	43	76	
Av. for Year...	59	78	73	100		86	67	32	39	

Towels

	Tea Towels										Hand and Bath Towels									
	Sales					Stock					Sales					Stock				
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
January ...		84	84	78	109		396	377	267	37		73	54	64	132		61	188	188	25
February ...		144	95	63	81		366	360	270	27		75	69	51	84		44	163	188	16
March ...		99	107	57	94		379	341	278	20		73	63	43	83		55	155	208	17
April		69	102	49	94		398	310	302	6		55	46	78	112		70	169	198	16
May		60	63	168	80		429	313	213	23		47	40	232	109		95	177	68	19
June	Not available	57	63	105	115	Not available	447	305	192	41	Not available	34	26	83	85	Not available	127	193	48	23
July		56	62	117			425	310	154			40	47	112			149	197	27	
August ...		83	153	156			390	302	113			68	49	120			131	186	28	
September ...		87	83	114			348	287	81			59	67	135			140	188	23	
October ...		85	87	133			379	273	52			45	65	105			179	178	14	
November ...		70	67	87			398	289	48			33	56	95			189	181	19	
December ...		70	60	73			371	294	66			25	47	82			199	192	45	
Av. for Year...		80	86	100			394	313	170			52	52	100			120	181	88	

Cotton, Rayon and Wool Piece-Goods

Month	All Types of Cotton Cloth						All Types of Rayon Cloth						All Types of Wool Cloth					
	Sales			Stock			Sales			Stocks			Sales			Stocks		
	1945	1946	1947	1945	1946	1947	1945	1946	1947	1945	1946	1947	1945	1946	1947	1945	1946	1947
Jan.	148	107	120	323	174	170	118	104	245	238	205	151	96	105	121	268	234	241
Feb.	143	96	81	287	183	143	141	124	170	176	175	150	94	89	95	241	239	228
March	125	88	76	250	195	142	131	111	157	144	163	110	90	86	95	225	248	209
April	117	106	93	225	210	153	105	110	145	124	151	124	82	96	98	218	249	205
May	76	120	106	227	227	173	82	118	185	108	161	146	67	116	96	214	243	213
June	76	86	98	230	255	163	84	71	179	119	179	178	80	93	97	212	236	228
July	74	113		228	262		90	110		137	175		75	111		213	239	
Aug.	81	120		222	232		91	103		110	176		64	99		215	229	
Sept.	89	115		205	186		94	78		118	175		76	107		218	220	
Oct.	96	100		175	173		96	119		127	167		96	112		228	230	
Nov.	78	92		164	165		87	94		152	207		90	108		237	232	
Dec.	56	61		188	166		51	58		187	224		76	80		246	242	
Average for year	97	100		227	202		98	100		145	180		82	100		228	237	

* Measured in number of garments, *not in value.*

Official Announcements

Slipper Soles Concession Ends : The Board of Trade wish to remind traders that the General Licence (S.R. & O. 1947 No. 1125) making sandal and slipper soles coupon-free if sold to a retail customer at a price not exceeding 7s. 6d. a pair expires today. After this date, by the General Licence S.R. & O. 1947 No. 516, which has remained in operation, the maximum price at which sandal and slipper soles can be sold coupon-free to retail customers reverts to 4s. 0d.; the maximum price between traders remains at 2s. 8d. Above these prices they are 2 coupons a pair.

All traders are reminded that this Licence applies to sandal and slipper soles with or without heels or material attached, but any attached material must not extend more than one inch from the edge of the sole.

★

Trading with the Enemy : The Trading with the Enemy Department of the Board of Trade has now moved to 7 Crosby Square, London, E.C.3 (Telephone : Avenue 5282).

★

Industrial Woodpulp: The Board of Trade announce that the quantity of industrial woodpulp used in the United Kingdom by manufacturers of artificial silk and for transparent wrappings in June 1947 (5 weeks) was 8,137 tons. Stocks at the end of the period were 23,961 tons.

MINISTRY OF SUPPLY

Chromic Acid Shortage: Chromic Acid is in short supply, and means of conserving it are therefore of interest to producers of chromium plated goods. A technical note on its conservation has been prepared, and copies may be obtained from the Secretary, Metal Finishing Committee, Ministry of Supply, c/o W.R.(D)2, Room 1033, Shell Mex House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Enquirers should ask for: Supplement to E.T.A.C. Technical Memorandum No. 1, " Conservation of Chromic Acid during periods of shortage."

★

Economy in Copper Tubes: The Ministry of Supply has drawn attention to the need for economy in the weight of copper used in hot and cold water systems in buildings and to the importance therefore of using copper tubes only to the thicknesses laid down in British Standard Specification 659/1944.

Manufacturers have been requested to discontinue, as from August 11, 1947, the production of any copper tubes intended for use in hot and cold water systems in buildings which do not conform to this specification.

The Ministry of Health has issued a similar instruction to local authorities and water undertakings.

MISCELLANEOUS

Purchase Tax Amendments : The Treasury announce that they propose to make an Order under Sec. 20 of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1940, reducing the rate of Purchase Tax from 33⅓ per cent. to 16⅔ per cent. on tub pairs and racing sculls of the following description :—

Rowing boats, half out-rigged, of the type known as tub pairs.

Racing sculls, spoon-bladed, not less than 9 ft. in length.

Any representations which interested parties desire to make in regard to this proposal should be addressed in writing to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, City Gate House, Finsbury Square, London, E.C.2, not later than Friday, August 22, 1947.

★

Import Duties (Drawback) on Cycle Accessories: The Treasury have made the Import Duties (Drawback) (No. 5) Order, 1947, which provides for an allowance of drawback in respect of parts or accessories of cycles (other than motor-cycles), excluding tyres and tubes.

The Order came into operation on August 13, 1947, and is published by His Majesty's Stationery Office as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1947, No. 1679.

★

Imports of Rum : The Minister of Food announces that to complete the 1947 import programme of rum from the British West Indies authority has been given for the import into the United Kingdom from Jamaica, Trinidad and Barbadoes of 1,500 tons of rum, three years old or older at date of shipment.

This rum will be prepared, bottled and cased in the Islands, and will be sold in the United Kingdom at an agreed maximum retail price of 29s. 9d. per bottle, or alternatively 15s. 6d. per half-bottle. The quantity authorized for import is equivalent to about 3,000,000 bottles.

Applications for export licences in respect of this rum should be submitted to the local Government Authority in the Islands.

★

Corn Prices in England and Wales : The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries state that the average prices of British corn per cwt. in the week ended August 9 were: wheat, 17s. 6d., barley, 22s. 10d., and oats, 17s. 6d.

POSTAL SECTION

British Postal Orders in Egypt and the Sudan : The Postmaster-General announces that as Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan are now *outside* the Sterling Area British Postal Orders will no longer be encashable in these countries. There is a restricted Money Order Service to Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and permission to send remittances by this means must be obtained on a special form which is available at any Money Order Post Office.

★

Air Mail Correspondence for Chile: The Postmaster-General announces that most of the air mail correspondence for Chile posted in the United Kingdom on July 29 and also some posted on July 28 was on board the British South American Airways aircraft " Stardust " which was reported overdue on its flight from Buenos Aires to Santiago on Saturday, August 2.

Craftsman created by HOLBORN

Attractive and distinctive, the " Florida " is another delightful example from our wide range of high-class sunglasses. British-made in our model factory they are available with optically ground and polished lenses absorbing 75% of the ultra violet light, and supplied in six attractive shades with an assortment of beautiful facets.

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OVERSEAS TRADE SECTION

Brazil's Industry and Trade

The following article has been written for the Board of Trade Journal *by His Majesty's Minister (Commercial) at Rio de Janeiro. The Export Promotion Department, 35 Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1, will be pleased to answer any queries arising out of this article.*

IN 1938, Brazil had an adverse balance of trade on visible account of 99 million milreis, or approximately £1·2 million; in six years, this has changed to a favourable balance of Cr.$5·2 billion, or £72 million. Such a transformation in Brazil's economic fortunes has not been achieved by any marked increase in the volume of goods; on the contrary, import and export volumes are roughly what they were before the war (4 and 5 million tons respectively). The cause lies in a sudden and spectacular change in the terms of trade, whereby the value per ton of Brazilian exports now is twice the value of her imports. How this change occurred, and its effects on Brazil's economy—especially as a market for imported goods—is the subject of this article. (NOTE. The word "billion" is used throughout as 1,000 million.)

Brazil in 1938

Brazil before the war was a country traditionally dependent on a few primary products, but whose efforts to develop manufactures had always been handicapped by chronic shortages of foreign exchange.

After the 1930 disastrous slump in coffee prices, Brazilian farmers, turning to alternative crops (cotton, oranges), achieved a wider diversification of agriculture, reflected partially in the political hegemony of the polyculture State of Rio Grande do Sul. At the same time, the drive for self-sufficiency, initiated by President Vargas' Government, encouraged a wide range of manufacturing industries, often founded by foreign capital (cf. the United States and rubber). With good quality raw material on the spot, and helped by low labour costs and, at least in one State, abundant water for electric power, industry went ahead behind a high tariff wall and Government protection: preferential freight rates aided transport for local goods, exemption from consumption tax made them cheaper, while a quota system forced the use of a certain amount of home-produced raw material. Although the internal market was small owing to low purchasing power, Brazil was self-sufficient in food (except wheat), and proudly claimed the title of the most industrialized country of South America.

Brazil the industrial centre was still dependent on Brazil the producer of export crops. Industry was localized —40 per cent. in one State of the Union. Whole States were dependent on primary produce, and it is of note that at no time during the 1931-1935 quinquennium did the percentage of total export values taken by coffee drop below 65. From the proceeds of such precarious sales, Brazil, a net debtor on her balance of payments, faced considerable difficulties in purchasing her imports, and invisible obligations (foreign debt service, profit and immigrant remittances, etc.), forced the Government (not for the first time) to devaluate the currency. A succession of budget deficits—the inevitable concomitant of a falling exchange—did not mend matters, and the Government, in chronic difficulties for several years, took the crucial decision in 1937, and declared a moratorium on all foreign debt payments. This moratorium was to last until 1943. Little money was therefore available for purchases abroad of capital equipment. The shortage was acute: railways were backward, split into scores of independent lines, using numerous different gauges; roads were few, and, apart from 1,000 odd kilometres, made of beaten sand, impassable in the rainy season; docks and harbours needed extension and repair. Brazil's economy seemed caught in a vicious circle: the falling exchange, result of excessive dependence on agriculture, increased the relative price of imported machinery and vehicles, on which the Government had to economize to have sums free for remittances abroad. In its turn, the shortage of capital goods redounded on both agriculture and industry, limiting the hinterland of ports, restricting markets, retarding the country's development.

Moreover, vehicles, especially locomotives, formed one of Brazil's principal imports—together with machinery, wheat, iron and steel, chemicals, paper, silk and (until 1943) glass; in payment for all these Brazil was in arrears throughout the thirties, being able to send in return coffee, hides, meat, oils and waxes, cotton and cocoa. As regards suppliers, the United States and the United Kingdom, traditional suppliers of factory equipment, were fast losing ground to Germany, Italy and to a lesser extent Belgium, Czechoslovakia and Japan. Comparing the average of 1931-1935 with the figure for 1938, Germany raised her share of the market to 24 per cent. (from 11 per cent.); the United States *dropped* to 24 per cent.—from 43 per cent.—though remaining Brazil's principal customer. (See Table I.)

In spite of the striking fall in the United Kingdom's share of Brazil's trade (one-quarter in 1913 of all Brazil's imports came from the United Kingdom: one-sixth in the early thirties, one-twelfth in 1938) the United Kingdom still enjoyed a slight favourable balance with Brazil—and a much larger one than would appear, naturally, owing to the debt payments. (For the chief commodities exchanged by the two countries see Table II.)

Impact of the War

Trade and the export boom: The outbreak of war caused the greatest apprehension in Brazil, and the effects of the vanishing European market might well have been catastrophic had not the United States come into the war in 1941.

United States wartime demands stimulated Brazilian economy in three ways: by paying high prices, and placing huge orders, for Brazilian raw materials hitherto either not marketable at all or only at low and unremunerative prices; by guaranteeing markets for Brazil's basic food crops; and by extensive capital investments to develop her national resources. A further stimulant was found in the gold payments for the upkeep of troops in, and rent for, bases such as Natal, occupied under the Hemisphere Defence scheme. If the United States formed one decisive factor in Brazil's wartime development, the other was the providential finding of an export market for Brazil's industries elsewhere.

Minerals, that up to the war had proved too costly to produce for the world market, turned overnight into important strategic materials. In response to the growing demands, quartz production rose from 680 tons in 1939 to 2,400 tons in 1943; tantalite jumped from a modest pre-war figure of 25 tons to 201 tons; while wolfram, before a negligible 2 tons soared to the fantastic figure of 2,309 tons by 1944, the peak year. Similar examples could be quoted for other minerals, including diamonds and mica. Not only were minerals taken: the United States took greater quantities of oils, waxes and Brazil nuts, and the United Kingdom embarked on a buying programme including rice, hides and meat. The all-important coffee crop was looked after by the Inter-American Coffee Agreement which, together with other Washington Agreements, assured Brazil's exporters a steady market, at favourable prices, under the aegis of a benevolent Office of Price Administration.

Shortly after Brazil, by joining the United Nations, had become eligible for Lend-Lease aid, a mission of United States experts visited the country to study its resources and plan for what then appeared a long war. Thanks largely to United States technicians, and to loans of the Eximbank (devoting, e.g., U.S.$10 million to the "battle of rubber") Brazil was able to realize what for long pre-war

years had seemed an idle dream: a native heavy industry, with the construction of the Volta Redonda steel plant, the National Motor Factory, and the Rio Doce undertaking to produce iron ore. None of these actually started producing during the war (it was for President Dutra to open the Volta Redonda plant in 1946). To-day they form the basis for Brazil's industry of the future; ambitious plans are mooted for engines and, a crying need, agricultural tractors.

Mining, stock-raising and agriculture, all prospered; so did the manufacturers, stimulated not by the United States, but by unexpected new markets. With Europe in default as a supplier, South Africa and South America turned to Brazil to supply consumer goods, especially textiles. One result was that by 1942, Brazil's trade, before distributed between the United States and Europe, was 75 per cent. confined to the Western Hemisphere. From the demand of other war-starved nations arose the biggest boom in Sao Paulo history. Prices soared to undreamed-of heights; factories hummed and multiplied in busy Sao Paulo and Rio Grande States, as millions of yards of cheap and medium-quality textiles crossed the oceans—to South Africa, to Colombia, to Venezuela, and above all to Argentina. Easy money and high profits enjoyed a heyday; one source estimates a net profit in textiles alone in 1944 of Cr. $2·2 billion, on a total production of Cr. $4·4 billion. A host of new industries started up: paper, glassware, footwear, leather, rayon. Rubber tyres, to mention one item, increased production (largely for export) from 100 to 571 thousand units in four years, along with others like paints, furniture, cement, lamps and pencils. Such money had never flowed into Brazil before.

Inflation and the Transport Crisis: The Brazilian Government, partly to offset the costs of the war but chiefly to utilize surplus money for future capital schemes, instituted the Equipment Certificate procedure, offering tax exemption and other advantages to contributing firms. Such issues, coupled with War Bonds (of which 3 billion were subscribed; say, £40 million) could do little in themselves to check the rising tide of inflation. Soaring exports (and export prices) were far ahead of imports, down to half their pre-war volume; export bills, bought by the Bank of Brazil, were rediscounted. Budget deficits, accentuated by expenditure on often unproductive public works, were covered by more paper money; more still bought gold, on Treasury account, and raised the negligible pre-war stocks to the respectable total of 320 tons (about £91 million) by 1945. There seemed no end to the flood of inconvertible paper: the net increase in circulation, in seven years, was 3·5 times from 5 to 18 billion cruzeiros.

Such was the situation in 1945, the Victory year: ever-rising favourable trade balance, rocketing prices, prosperous trade and banking: Brazil a creditor nation, with reserves of sterling, dollars and gold, and able to restart service on the foreign debt. Beneath the surface, however, things were very different, and complex problems awaited urgent solution. The direct costs of the war to Brazil (meat and sugar rationing, shortage of petrol) and a total war expenditure estimated at £85 million appear trifling compared with the indirect and more insidious costs. Along Brazil's sandy roads rolled fewer and slower lorries; railways kept going with half their locomotives in the repair shops; labour drifted away from the land, especially near the cities, in search of high wages in the real-estate boom or in mushroom industries; factories, despite high profits, desperately needed retooling (70 per cent. in the textile industry). None of these wants could be served. To this must be added the familiar, sad cycle of wage-price spiral, an oppressive cost of living unrelieved by an abortive price-control scheme, inevitable labour unrest, and a steady, in some cases (e.g., oranges) catastrophic, decline in the overall production of food.

The Year 1946

President Dutra's Government took office in January 1946, and no time was lost in announcing that the chief aim of the Government's policy was to balance the Budget and to stem the tide of paper money. Financially, the last eighteen months have seen economy and attempted deflation, while the Government, in face of popular discontent at the shortages, have taken some steps to assure supplies to the home market, drained by excessive exports and also to keep some of the wartime gains of Brazilian manufacturers in foreign markets.

Despite determined attempts to keep new paper issues to the minimum (no money was issued for three months in 1946), new paper was issued later—ostensibly to pay the increased salaries of public servants, and to carry on the Plan of Works and Equipment until September, when it was wound up. Last year's Budget (period ending December 31) contained a deficit of Cr. $2·6 billion, almost the exact amount of the new money. The total in circulation to-day is just over Cr. $20 billion. No new money has been issued this year so far, and the Budget has a good chance of being balanced at about Cr. $12 billion.

To restrict the volume of speculation, bank credit has been deliberately tightened up. Deflationary also have been the cessation of gold buying on Treasury account, the freeing of gold sales, and the selling by the Bank of Brazil of Cr. $300 million. Another source of inflated credit—the export bill—has been attacked by forcing exporters to surrender 20 per cent. of the value of all such paper to the Bank for 120 days, thus permanently freezing one-fifth of the export surplus. Other measures which may be taken shortly are the revised Income Tax law, and a banking reform. These subjects are being freely ventilated, though up to the present in no concrete form.

The key issue—one closely related to the inflationary situation, but which has not yet been settled—is that of the eventual value of the cruzeiro itself. To-day, its nominal value enhanced some 5 per cent. over the 1940 milreis, the cruzeiro seems to be under-valued ("the cheapest things in Rio are dollars") and it would probably appreciate further if freed (the official rate is 74·455 to the £ sterling, or 18·02 to the United States dollar)—such is the present abnormal hunger of all countries for Brazil's goods. (A senator recently suggested 15 to the dollar.) To date the Government has given no inkling of its views, and the final value has not been announced to the Monetary Fund.

Government Measures

In the economic field, the Government have taken a series of measures, of varying success, to alleviate the pressing problems of supply to the Brazilian consumer, suffering from constantly rising prices and periodic absence of some commodities (e.g. flour). In the face of delayed wheat shipments, aggravated by congestion in Brazilian ports, there was little that the Government could do; but it attempted to ensure supplies of piece-goods by imposing in February 1946 a complete ban (except for UNRRA deliveries) on textile exports and, in the following August, on a whole series of other articles deemed of prime necessity; complementary legislation was passed allowing free import (i.e., free of customs dues) for many foodstuffs from August until December. For various reasons, none of these measures was particularly successful: Brazil's is an export economy, and the transport system and credit structure are not (and never have been) geared to the development of the internal market. The same may be remarked of price-control and the projected limitation of profits: in a country of vast distances and a multitude of intermediaries for each transaction, far more care and research into methods of enforcement are necessary than are possible under present circumstances. Partly in response to the pleas of exporters, and partly from the difficulty of enforcement, the Government have abandoned (since April) all export bans: the last to come off was rayon, and to-day export is free.

Certain steps have been taken to ensure that, with the re-emergence of European suppliers into the world market, the Brazilian trader retains some of his wartime gains. How much, in fact, exports of manufactures have fallen, especially to wartime markets, is shown in the statistics for the first quarter of 1947—40 per cent. by value *less* than the same period last year. It is in this light that one must view the Commercial Agreements signed during 1946 with Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Argentina and Chile. In all these agreements, it is stipulated that the other party take a certain specified quantity of textiles from Brazil—in the case of Argentina, rubber tyres as well as textiles.

The year 1946 closed on the biggest favourable balance yet (see Table III). The value of the balance alone—Cr. $5 billion—is slightly more than the total value of all Brazil's exports before the war. Features of last year's figures were: the still favourable balance enjoyed by Brazil with the United States, in spite of taking huge quantities of manufactures of all kinds from her; the growing resurgence of Europe, both as a market (36 per cent. of total, as against 23 per cent. on 1945) and as a supplier (23 per cent.), accompanied by a sharp fall (20 per cent. to 11 per cent.) in the relative value of trade with other South American republics.

The fall in value of Brazil's manufactures has already been mentioned; all her raw materials and foodstuffs increased, however, both in volume and price—coffee ending the year at the record price of Cr. $415 per bag.

The import position is excellent: the flow of machinery, vehicles and capital goods like roadmaking equipment into the country has been impressive, surprisingly often from countries (Czechoslovakia, Belgium) making a quick recovery from the war. Other chief imports were vehicles (four times as many as in 1945) chemicals, flour and wheat. The market is still starved of many basic items (tinplate, caustic soda) and quality consumer goods, and in others (cement) local production is quite inadequate.

It is gratifying to note that Brazil's purchases from the United Kingdom in 1946 were three times the value of the previous year. In 1946, Brazil's imports from the United Kingdom were valued at Cr. $1·03 billion, while her exports to the United Kingdom were valued at Cr. $1·6 billion. The United Kingdom thus had an adverse balance on visible trading account of nearly Cr. $600 million, or about £7½ million. The figure of imports from the United Kingdom could be increased. How can this be done?

TABLE I.

BRAZILIAN IMPORT MARKET—PRE-WAR AND TO-DAY.

	Average 1937/38		1945		1946	
	Million Cruzeiros	Per cent.	Million Cruzeiros	Per cent.	Million Cruzeiros	Per cent.
Total	5,255		8,617		13,029	
of which from						
United States ...	1,243	24	4,749	55	7,853	58
Argentina ...	675	13	1,863	22	1,020	8
United Kingdom	590	11	341	4	1,035	8
Germany ...	1,284	24	666	8	1,915	15
Belgo-Luxembourg	221	4				
Rest of Europe	727	14				
All others ...	513	10	998	11	1,206	11

TABLE II.

PRE-WAR ANGLO-BRAZILIAN TRADE 1937-1938 AVERAGE.

(1) Brazil's imports from the United Kingdom, main items, in million cruzeiros.

Total 590 (=£7·4 million)
of which

Coal and derivatives ...	87	Cotton yarn and thread...	32
Vehicles (inc. locomotives)	73	Electrical machinery and apparatus	23
Machinery for industry ...	50	Jute and linen	16
Iron and steel manufactures	44	Chemicals	24
Cutlery, tools and implements	16		

(2) Brazil's exports to the United Kingdom, main items, in million cruzeiros.

Total 452 (=£5·5 million)
of which

Cotton, raw	177	Animal feeding stuffs ...	10
Fruits	66	Hides	12
Meat	69	Rubber	8
Oils and waxes	23	Precious stones	7

TABLE III.

BRAZIL'S TRADE BALANCE IN YEARS 1937-1946.

Year	Imports	Exports	Balance
	Value in Million Cruzeiros		
1937 ...	5,315	5,092	—223
1938 ...	5,196	5,097	—99
1939 ...	4,984	5,616	+632
1940 ...	4,964	4,961	—3
1941 ...	5,514	6,726	+1,212
1942 ...	4,693	7,500	+2,807
1943 ...	6,162	8,729	+2,567
1944 ...	7,997	10,727	+2,730
1945 ...	8,617	12,198	+3,581
1946 ...	13,029	18,243	+5,214

NOTE.—Information regarding Brazilian exchange control regulations and import restrictions was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of June 21 (page 1049), July 5 (page 1147); July 12 (page 1195) and August 2 (page 1338). A revised list of articles, the importation of which is considered as essential in the national interest was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 2 (page 1330).

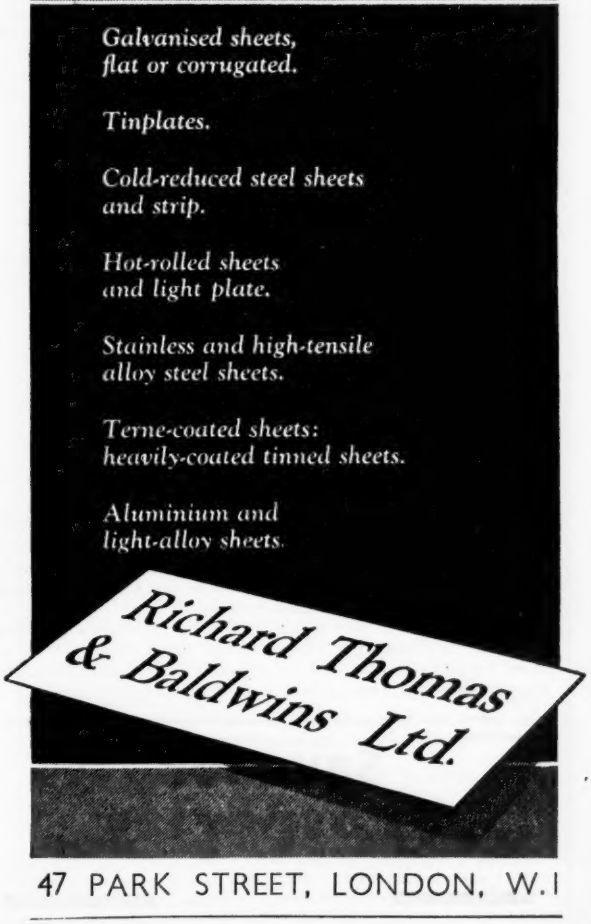
What Does Brazil Want?

What, in fact, does Brazil want? Clearly, in a country of great size (rivalling the United States), enjoying a quick increase of wealth, the market is large, and will expand as industrialization raises the general standard of living. From the standpoint of the manufacturer, this is an advantage: the loss of one consumer goods market will mean more complex, and higher demands in the future as purchasing power spreads over wider strata of the population.

Brazil is no longer content with light industries; neither will such industries be always concentrated in a few centres. For harmonious development, vast capital investment must preoccupy the Government for years to come: harbours, docks, bridges, drainage equipment, trucks, railway rolling stock, roadmaking equipment, power stations and factory installations. All these are wanted; that the United Kingdom cannot immediately supply is a fact of which the Brazilian importer and Government Departments are only too keenly aware. Further, the Government is more interested, for the moment, in balancing the Budget before embarking on ambitious schemes. Even to-day, however, new ships have been ordered—and the first delivered—from Canada; a general railway plan is announced; 53,000 lorries (a vast increase on the wartime quota of 6,000) have been promised from the United States this year. These may alleviate pressing shortages: the long term problems need solution too, and here the United Kingdom will have a valuable role to play.

As regards consumer goods, the reader of the above paragraphs on wartime development need not be discouraged. It is frankly a waste of time for the United Kingdom exporter (in an era of rising United Kingdom prices) to think of competing *in the cheap range* with what is now perfectly adequate local production. Let him recall Sir Stafford Cripps' recent plea for quality and the maintenance of high standards, and he will find there are dozens of articles in which the Brazilian manufacturer does not, and cannot, compete. From the quality point of view, British cutlery, agricultural machinery, small tools, scientific equipment (to name but a few) have no equal. Let the manufacturer realize that he is dealing with a discriminating public, full of sympathy for the United Kingdom in her present difficulties (as was shewn during the crisis last February) but who expects the British exporter to take some trouble to send just what is wanted, and not adopt the take-the-whole-range attitude—the despair of many a potential agent.

The quick seller's market will not last long; in certain lines (e.g., bicycles) it is nearly over. If the British manufacturer keeps up his high standards set before and during the war, he will cement the present goodwill into lasting trade relations to the advantage of all, and need fear no competition whatever either now or in the future.


Galvanised sheets, flat or corrugated.
Tinplates.
Cold-reduced steel sheets and strip.
Hot-rolled sheets and light plate.
Stainless and high-tensile alloy steel sheets.
Terne-coated sheets: heavily-coated tinned sheets.
Aluminium and light-alloy sheets.
Richard Thomas & Baldwins Ltd.
47 PARK STREET, LONDON, W.1

External Seaborne Trade of India

THE following is a summary of the statistics of the external seaborne trade of India during the half-year ended September 30, 1946. (For purposes of conversion a rate of exchange of Re. 1 = 1s. 6d. has been taken and the conversions are accordingly only approximate. The figures are correct only to the nearest million pounds.)

Total Trade

Movement	Value			
	Half-year ended Sept. 30, 1945	Half-year ended Sept. 30, 1946	Half-year ended Sept. 30, 1945	Half-year ended Sept. 30, 1946
	Rupees—Crores		£ million	
Exports including re-exports ...	110	142	83	107
Of which re-exports...	8	15	6	11
Imports...	124	120	93	90
Balance	—14	+22	—10	+17

As in preceding recent reports on India's External Seaborne Trade comparison with the equivalent period in 1945 is misleading in view of the wartime conditions then prevailing. Although the balance of trade at the end of the second quarter of 1946 (+Rs. 22 crores) was comparatively less favourable to India than at the end of the first quarter (+Rs. 24 crores) there was no substantial change in the proportion of exports to imports. As compared with the first half-year of 1945, imports had declined by 3 per cent. and exports had increased by about 30 per cent.; excluding re-exports the increase was one of 25 per cent.

Composition of Trade

Exports: Of the total value of exports (excluding re-exports) amounting to Rs. 127 crores (£95 million) articles wholly or mainly manufactured accounted for Rs. 61 crores (£46 million), raw materials, and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured for Rs. 44 crores (£33 million) and food, drink and tobacco for Rs. 20 crores (£15 million).

The largest items, accounting together for about 66 per cent. of the total value of all exports in the half-year ended September 30, 1946 were :—

Commodity	Value			
	Half-year ended Sept. 30, 1945		Half-year ended Sept. 30, 1946	
	Rs. Crores	£ million	Rs. Crores	£ million
Jute yarns and manufactures	28	21	30	23
Cotton, raw and waste...	5	4	16	12
Cotton yarns and manufactures	14	11	12	9
Tea	14	11	10	8
Jute, raw and waste ...	6	5	8	6
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed	2	2	8	6

Imports: Of the total value of imports, amounting to Rs. 120 crores (£90 million) articles wholly or mainly manufactured accounted for Rs. 68 crores (£51 million), raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured for Rs. 35 crores (£26 million) and food, drink and tobacco for Rs. 14 crores (£11 million).

The most important single items by value, accounting together for rather less than two-thirds of the total value of all imports in the half-year ended September 30, 1946, were as shown in the table at top of the next column.

Save for Prosperity

INVEST YOUR SAVINGS IN NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES, DEFENCE BONDS, POST OFFICE AND TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS

Issued by the National Savings Committee

Commodity	Value			
	Half-year ended Sept. 30, 1945		Half-year ended Sept. 30, 1946	
	Rs. Crores	£ million	Rs. Crores	£ million
Oils, vegetable, mineral and animal	49	37	15	11
Machinery of all kinds...	11	8	15	11
Cotton, raw and waste	12	9	13	10
Metals, other than iron and steel and manufactures	3	2	7	5
Vehicles (excluding locomotives for railways)...	3	2	7	5
Chemicals, drugs and medicines	5	4	6	5
Dyes and colours ...	4	3	5	4
Grains, pulse and flour	5	4	5	4
Cutlery, hardware implements and instruments	2	2	5	4

Direction of Trade

Exports: Of the total value of exports (excluding re-exports) amounting to Rs. 127 crores (£95 million) British Empire countries took Rs. 62 crores (£47 million) approximately or about 49 per cent.; foreign countries took Rs. 65 crores (£49 million).

India's most important markets during the half-year ended September 30, 1946, were :—

Country	Value			
	Half-year ended Sept. 30, 1945		Half-year ended Sept. 30, 1946	
	Rs. Crores	£ million	Rs. Crores	£ million
United States of America	25	19	29	22
United Kingdom ...	28	21	28	21
China	—	—	9	7
Ceylon	9	7	6	5
Australia	4	3	6	5
Canada	3	2	3	2
Union of South Africa ...	4	3	3	2
South America... ...	4	3	3	2
Iraq	1	1	2	2

The foregoing countries took about 70 per cent. of the total value of all exports in the period in question. The United States still maintains the lead she established in the first quarter of 1946 as India's main customer, and China has made an interesting debut as third on the list of India's customers.

Imports: Of the total value of imports amounting to Rs. 120 crores (£90 million) British Empire countries supplied goods valued at Rs. 73 crores (£55 million) approximately or about 60 per cent. Foreign countries supplied goods valued at Rs. 47 crores (£35 million).

The most important suppliers were :—

Country	Value			
	Half-year ended Sept. 30, 1945		Half-year ended Sept. 30, 1946	
	Rs. Crores	£ million	Rs. Crores	£ million
United Kingdom ...	25	19	49	37
United States of America	41	31	21	16
Iran	27	20	10	8
Egypt	10	8	6	5
Kenya Colony	4	3	5	4
Australia	4	3	4	3
Canada	2	2	4	3
Switzerland	1	1	2	2

The foregoing countries accounted together for 84 per cent. by value of all imports; the order of precedence amongst India's suppliers for the half-year ended September 30, 1946, shows little variation over the first quarter with the United Kingdom sending well over twice as many goods in value as the United States.

Notice to Shareholders in Hungarian Banks

AN Order in Council No. 6850/ME of 1947, dated May 29, 1947, authorized the appointment by the Ministry of Finance of Government Commissioners to the following Hungarian banks: the British-Hungarian Bank Ltd., the City Savings Bank Co., Ltd., the City of Budapest Municipal Savings Bank Co., Ltd., the Donauthaler Bank and Handels A.G., the Hungarian General Creditbank, the National Land Mortgage Institute, the Hungarian Discount and Exchange Bank, the Union of Hungarian Mutual Credit Associations, the First National Savings Bank Corporation of Pest, the Hungarian Commercial Bank of Pest, and the Hungarian-Italian Bank Ltd. The Order was published in the *Magyar Kozlony*, No. 122 of June 1, and it came into force on the same day.

The banks concerned must, during the period of validity of this Decree, secure the prior approval of their respective Commissioners for the grant of any credit of over 100,000 forints, for any change in service contracts including the promotion of employees, for action in connection with mortgages or lease of assets, and for changes in share capital or long term investments. The Commissioners are to have in addition wide powers of inspection and supervision including the right to veto any transaction considered to threaten the fulfilment of obligations involving public interests or security of the banks' assets. The sphere of control of the Commissioners is also to be applied, within the limits to which action by the banks concerned is confined, to affiliated undertakings in which the banks have a holding of 20 per cent. or more of the share capital.

All persons or firms who hold shares in the Banks concerned are required to declare to the Central Corporation of Banking Companies any shares, share certificates or scripts in their possession (or in any way at their disposal or under their management) at the time of coming into force of the Order. Registration must be in writing and should contain (a) the name of the person handing in the notification, his occupation and address; (b) information as to the character (as owner, depository, mortgagee, etc.) in which he makes the notification; (c) name and address of the owner of the shares, if different from the declarant; (d) information as to where the shares are to be found at the time of registration, e.g., on deposit, on mortgage, etc. (the name and address of the person or firm holding the shares must be stated); (e) particulars concerning the shares including indication of the issuing company and their number, series and face value. In the case of those shares in the British-Hungarian Bank, the Hungarian General Credit Bank, the Hungarian Discount and Exchange Bank and the Hungarian Commercial Bank of Pest which are stamped "Registered in 1936," this fact should be noted on the declaration form. Declaration must also be made for shares for which legal proceedings for nullification have been instituted. Reports relating to shares taken abroad should also give the numbers of the permits issued by the National Bank of Hungary.

The permission of the Minister of Finance is required for the alienation of shares affected by the present Order. Any such change arising from a bequest must be reported to the Central Corporation of Banking Companies within 90 days of the occurrence of such change. The Minister of Finance is authorized by Ordinance to decontrol the sale of shares held by a person which do not exceed in value 2 per cent. of the share capital of the joint-stock company issuing them, but no notification of such decontrol has yet been received.

Shareholders resident abroad must submit their registrations not later than October 1, 1947, and in the case of British residents they should be submitted to the Office of the Hungarian Government Representative, 46 Eaton Place, London, S.W.1. (Telephone No.: Sloane 4048) where copies of the form of declaration may be obtained, and to whom enquiries regarding it should be addressed.

Other enquiries arising out of this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Treaties Department Board of Trade, Millbank, London, S.W.1, where the text of the above-mentioned Order may be seen on request.

Malayan Rubber Imports

In July last imports of rubber amounted to 21,993 tons and comprised, dry rubber, 16,365 tons, and wet rubber, 5,628 tons, states the Malayan Union in London.

The chief sources of dry rubber were: Sumatra, 10,990 tons; Dutch Borneo, 1,354 tons; Sarawak, 1,378 tons; Java and other Dutch Islands, 717 tons; and North Borneo, 455 tons.

Publications Received

Musical Merchandise—Export Catalogue, 1947-8. (Published by Rose, Morris & Co., Ltd., 74/6 Ironmonger Row London, E.C.1.)

The Empire Cotton Growing Review, Vol. XXIV, No. 3. (Published by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, 1A Harrington Road, London, S.W.7. Price 1s. 3d. post free.)

Resolutions of the Eleventh Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, No. 117. (International Chamber of Commerce, 38 Cours Albert Ier., Paris, 8e.)

The British Non-Ferrous Metals Directory. (Price 5s. 0d. post free. Metal Information Bureau, Ltd., 39 Jermyn Street, London, W.1.)

The Ambassador, incorporating "International Textiles." No. 7, 1947. (I.T. Publications, 49 Park Lane, London, W.1.)

Monthly Coal Statistics No. 15, March 1947. (European Coal Organization, Statistics Division, 37 Upper Brook Steet, London, W.1.)

Changes in H.M. Trade Commissioner Service

The Board of Trade announces the following changes in H.M. Trade Commissioner Service:—

India: It has been decided to appoint Mr. A. W. Burton to be the principal United Kingdom Trade Commissioner at Calcutta, *vice* Mr. W. Godfrey, who is temporarily acting during the absence of Mr. R. H. Owen, as Senior United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in India, Burma and Ceylon.

It has also been decided to create a new post at Delhi and Mr. L. Harrison is being appointed as United Kingdom Trade Commissioner there.

Pakistan: It has been decided to create a new and independent post of Senior United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in Pakistan. Pending the making of an appointment, Mr. G. T. Dow Smith, lately United Kingdom Trade Commissioner at Delhi, will be in charge at Karachi as Acting Senior United Kingdom Trade Commissioner. He will be assisted by Mr. J. H. McKelvie, who has been appointed one of the United Kingdom Trade Commissioners in Pakistan.

The temporary address of the office at Karachi is:—Chamber of Commerce Building, Wood Street, Karachi. Telegraphic address: Tradcom, Karachi.

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ADVERTISEMENTS. Applications concerning the insertion of advertisements in the *Board of Trade Journal* should be addressed to the Director of Publications, H.M. Stationery Office, 421-9 Oxford Street, London, W.1 (Telephone: Mayfair 7755).

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes

Swedish Import Licensing Regulations

SWEDISH Royal Proclamation No. 489 of July 10 contains a revised list of goods not subject to licence on importation into Sweden. The following regulations, operative as from July 27, 1947, govern the importation of those goods which have been deleted from the original "Free List" as published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 12, 1947. Amendments to the original list are also reproduced below.

Goods which until July 27 were on the "Free List" but have been deleted, may be imported without licence provided they have been loaded for direct shipment to Sweden before August 2 or have been paid for in full before the new list came into force.

Licences may be granted for goods which became subject thereto on July 27, and for which the Trade Commission is the licensing authority provided the importer can prove that a *bona fide* contract for delivery was concluded not later than July 27.

Contracts concluded not later than July 27 and covering running deliveries before and after November 30, 1947, will be sympathetically considered as regards that part of the contract to be delivered before December 1. Licences granted on this basis will, however, expire on November 30 and be valid only for goods imported not later than that date.

Applications for import licence for goods ordered not later than July 27, 1947 for delivery after November 30, 1947, will be sympathetically considered if it can be shown that the supplier had put the order into production not later than July 27.

Applications for import licences in accordance with the above must be submitted to the Trade Commission before August 20.

The following items have now been deleted from the "Free List":—

SECTION I
Live Animals and Animal Products

74 Bone and horn unwrought or sawn, cut, split or rasped, including so-called horn bristles; also quills cut or split.
75 Sponges.
76 Tortoise-shell, mother-of-pearl, also snail and other shells unwrought.

SECTION II
Vegetable Products

228–230 Vegetable tanning materials, *n.s.m.*

SECTION IV
Products of the Foodstuffs Industry, Beverages, Tobacco, Fodder.
A. *Products of the Foodstuffs Industry*

308 Yeast.

SECTION V
Mineral and Fossil Products

373 Asbestos.
374 : 1 Bauxite.
377 Gypsum.
396 Emery.
437 : 1 Carbolic acid and cresol.

SECTION VI
Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Varnishes; Perfumes, Soaps, Candles and other articles manufactured with oil, fat and wax; Glues and gelatine; Explosives; Fertilizers

469–470 Glycerine.
475 Potassium hydrate (caustic potash), sodium hydrate (caustic soda).
498 : 2 Calcium chloride.
525–526 Wood spirit (methanol).
ex. 531 : 2 Esters derived from phthalic acid, *n.s.m.*
552 : 1–2 Lamp black, and similar black colouring substances, *n.s.m.*
560 Cobalt oxides.

SECTION VIII
Rubber, Gutta-Percha and Balata and manufactures thereof

697 Sheets or plates not classified under No. 692 or 695; including packing (even in lengths) not containing asbestos, combined with textile materials, metals or other materials.
Delete the following words which appear after Nos. 776–791 in the original Free List:—
"other kinds:—
gilt, silvered, bronzed, polished, waxed, lacquered or inlaid; carved articles of wood other than pine or fir."
793 : 1 Skis.
797 : 1 Skis.

SECTION XI
Textile materials and manufactures thereof

894 : 1–2 Wool, undyed, other than combed.
901 Cotton, uncarded.

SECTION XIII
Manufactures of Stone and other mineral materials; Pottery, Glass and manufactures of Glass

1257–1258 Bricks, ordinary, not glazed, even if porous, including bricks of limestone.

SECTION XIV
Precious Metals and manufactures thereof; Fine Pearls and Precious Stones; Coins

1321 Articles intended for technical use, *n.s.m.*

SECTION XV
Non-Precious Metals and manufactures thereof

1333 : 1, 1338 : 3 Iron alloys and silicate.
1339 Crude granulated iron, including so-called steel sand and iron sand, also leonic filings.
1340 Fire grates, *n.s.m.*
1341 Grinding mill stocks.
1345 Fire hydrants, fountains of pig iron and syphons and stop valves for the pipes included under No. 1342.
1363 Castings.
1364 Blooms.
1365 Rough bars and mill bars.
1366–1368 Products of cast metal or other kinds of iron, including slabs.
1373 Grinding mill stocks.
1404 : 1 Wire netting for armatures of welded bars or wire.
1547 Manufactures of plates and sheets, *n.s.m.*, casks, not enamelled, each weighing 20 kilogrammes or more; pressed, welded or galvanized.
1556–1565 Castings of malleable iron and other articles of malleable iron, *n.s.m.*, with the exception of Nos. 1566 : 1–2; 1568 : 1–2; and 1570 : 1–2 referring to angle pipes, T pipes, cross pipes and other similar shaped pipes; also sockets, flanges, plugs and caps.
1576 Nickel, unwrought.
1577 Prepared alloys of white metal, unwrought.
1579 : 1 Magnesium, unwrought.
1579 : 6 Metals and metal alloys, unwrought, otherwise than classed under Nos. 1571–1579 : 5.
1581 Lead.
1584 Other than classed under Nos. 1580–1583.
1585 Lead wool.
1586 Anodes.
1587 Tin pipes containing soldering paste, also strong solder (soldering material).
1591–1604 Sheets and hoops other than classed under Nos. 1588–1591, including table-wear blanks, flat, stamped; and cam flanges for heating and refrigerating units.
1607–1612 Pipes, *n.s.m.*, other than classed under Nos. 1605 or 1606.
1615–1617 : 4 Rods other than classed under Nos. 1613–1614.
1619, 1621–1625 Wire nets, insulated, other than classed under Nos. 1618 or 1620 and wire ropes and cables classed under Nos. 1619–1624.

SECTION XVI
Machines, Apparatus and Electrical Plant

1664–1667 Steam boilers, heaters, *n.s.m.*, tanks and furnaces, fitted with mechanical appliances, provided that these articles chiefly consist of malleable iron; manufactures of rolled iron plate for boilers.
1668 : 1–2 Furnaces for steam boilers and gas works; grates for such apparatus.
1669 Economizers and parts thereof.
1683 Ovens for industrial purposes, also forges and bellows.
1684–1693 Rolling mills for the metal industry, steam hammers, pneumatic hammers, spring hammers, rams, also riveting and wire drawing machines, nail and horseshoe machines, forging machines, punching, cutting, curving and straightening machines, pressing machines, including presses, *n.s.m.*, sheet metal workers', coppersmiths' and tinsmiths' machines not mentioned previously.
1694 Shears for flat or profiled iron; also machines for punching, curving, straightening, for planing plates and trimming plates, weighing more than 8,000 kilogrammes each; metal pressing and stamping machines weighing more than 30,000 kilogrammes each.
1695–1707 : 3 Metal-working machines, *n.s.m.*
1708 Saw frames and parts thereof.
1709–1715 Wood and cork making machines, *n.s.m.*
1754 Tractors.
1757 Cylinders, slide-boxes and pistons worked, imported separately, for steam engines, motors, refrigerators, pumps, fire engines and similar machines.
1758–1759 Crankshafts and connecting rods imported separately.
1760 Rollers imported separately for grain and oil cake crushers, also separately imported grinding discs for cattle food, crushing mills.
1761–1763 : 2 Rollers imported separately, including brush rollers; also cylinders, *n.s.m.*
1764–1765 Transmission appliances, including also smooth axles, furnished with keyways or otherwise fitted, bearings, *n.s.m.*, and bearing bushes, flywheels, without regulators, belt and cord pulleys, *n.s.m.*, also cog wheels with unworked cogs.
1766–1767 Worm gear and cog wheels with worked cogs.
1774 Teaselling and piling machines, also padding machines.
1775 Looms.
1780 Steam turbines and separately imported inner rotating parts thereof.
1781 Steam machines.
1784 Pumps and separately imported outer coverings and inner rotating parts thereof.
1786 Machines for mixing cement, clay, sand, etc.
1787 Machinery, *n.s.m.*, for grinding and separating, such as digesters, with or without chassis, ball or tube mills, punches and pendulum mills, vertical mill stones, disintegrators, disaggregators, roller mills for starch, chocolate and similar industries.
1793 Centrifuges, *n.s.m.*
1796 Machines for testing materials.
1797 : 1–2 Pneumatic machines and tools.
1798 Axle couplings.
1799 Straining and sieving apparatus, pulp catchers, dehydrators, cylinders perforated or otherwise pierced or covered with cloth for straining, sieving or sorting machines. Machines and apparatus, *n.s.m.*, not classified under Nos. 1769–1799.
1801 For the leather industry.
1802 For stone, clay, cement and glass industries.
1803 For the textile industry.
1805, 1806 Parts, *n.s.m.*, imported separately for machinery and apparatus.
1807–1814 Armatures and parts thereof for machines, apparatus and conduits, including safety valves, not included in No. 1345.
1815 : 2–1825 *Delete* the words "electro-mechanical combinations weighing a maximum of 100 kilos."
1821 : 1 Hand machines for high frequency current weighing not more than 25 kilos.
1829 Grinding, polishing and boring machines not classified under No. 1828 : 1.
1830 : 1 Pumps.
1831–1836 Parts, *n.s.m.*, of machines, apparatus, etc., classified under Nos. 1815–1830 : 4, provided they are imported separately.
1837 : 1–1840 Accumulators.
1841 : 1–2 Galvanic elements, electric lamps and lanterns and parts thereof, *n.s.m.*
1842 Carbon filaments.
1843 Metal filaments.
1873 : 1–1882 Insulated wire of non-precious metals; electricity conducting cables, lines and cord.
1884 Telephonic and telegraphic apparatus, telephonic switches and telephonic switchboards and parts thereof, *n.s.m.*
1885 : 1 Electronic lamps.
1887 Electric locomotives.

(*Continued on next page*)

Swedish Import Licensing

(*Continued from previous page*)

1881 : 1 Quick silver current rectifiers or parts thereof, *n.s.m.*
1888 : 2 Dry rectifiers or parts thereof, *n.s.m.*

SECTION XVIII
Instruments, Scales and Weighing Machines, also Watches and Clocks

1947, 1950 Water meters.
1948 Manometers and vacuum indicators, also parts thereof.
1949 Gas meters weighing not more than 100 kilos each.
1962 Surgical and medical instruments, *n.s.m.*, including parts thereof.
1963 Physical instruments, *n.s.m.*, including parts thereof.
1964 Navigational instruments, *n.s.m.*, and parts thereof.

SECTION XIX
Arms and Ammunition

All goods which are not covered by the Arms Proclamation of June 22, 1934 (No. 315).

SECTION XX
Goods not mentioned elsewhere

Goods made from bone, horn, tortoise-shell, mother-of-pear and mussel shells, and of univalves :—
2034 Plates and discs for further manufacture ; small plates for keyboards ; knife handles and parts thereof, also knife handles in the rough.
"Bakelite" and other artificial resins intended to be pressed, capable of hardening or hardened, also manufactured of these materials, *n.s.m.*, even containing paper, textile materials and the like :—
2037 : 1 Unwrought.
2037 : 2 Plates and tubes.
"Celluloid," "Cellone," "Cellophane," "Gaudafil," "Galalithe," "Ambroin," "Eburin" and other similar artificial plastic materials not classified under any other heading :—
2037 : 4 Unwrought, also cellulose acetate.

The following items have now been added to the "Free List" :—

SECTION V
Mineral and Fossil Products

376 Felspar.
430 Graphite.

SECTION VI
Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products, etc.

451 : 1 Selenium.
451 : 2 Bromine, iodine, arsenic, phosphorus hydride.
452 : 1 Carbon sulphide.
452 : 2 Sulphur chloride.
453 Phosphorus sesquisulphide.
454 Potassium and sodium sulphide and lepar sulphuris.
455 : 1 Ethylene oxide with or without admixture of carbonic acid.
458 Fast dissolving re-agents constituting products for the sulphurization of carburetted hydrogen or of fat.
468 Oxalic acid including potassium sodium and ammonium oxalates.
485 Sodium acetate.
487 Chrome, iron and cobalt acetates.
488 Lead acetate (sugar of lead) and lead vinegar.
494 : 1 Manganese dioxide.
497 Ammonium chloride.
499 Tin salt, tin chloride and tin oxide.
501 Bromides and iodides of metal or ammonium not referred to elsewhere.
507 Nickel sulphate and nickel ammonium sulphate.
508 Sodium sulphite.
509 Potassium nitrate.
515 : 1 Sulphoxylic acid salts or hydrosulphurous acid salts combined or not with formaldehyde, acetone and the like.
ex. 540 : 2 *Add* the words " and liniment " after " druggists' goods "
551 Animal charcoal and bone black.
581 : 2 Siccatives consisting of metal compounds of fatty, resinic or napthenic acids.

F. *Glues, Gelatine, etc.*

617 Roller, autograph and hectograph compositions, including manufactures thereof.

SECTION VIII
Rubber, Gutta-percha and manufactures

ex. 711 Printing blocks.

SECTION IX
Wood and Cork and manufactures, etc.

ex. 793 : 2 Printing type.

SECTION XIII
Work in Stone and Other Minerals, Pottery, Glassware

1309 Tubes, *n.s.m.*, also rods.
1310 Laboratory appliances, *n.s.m.*, including graduated tubes.
1311 Optical glass loose and unmounted, also lenses for lighthouses and signals, ship, automobile and bicycle lanterns, electric pocket lamps and the like.

SECTION XV
Non-Precious Metals and Manufactures thereof

1436–1440 Chains, not referred to under 1435, cut to size, also their loose links.
1443 Anchors, grapnels, hawse-hole stoppers, chain hooks, rudder iron and ships-knees, each weighing 30 kg. or more.
1456 Anvils for locksmiths, beak irons and anvils for tinsmiths.
1459, 1460 Vices.
1545–1554 Plate and thin sheet metal goods, *n.s.m.*
1556–1570 : 3 Malleable cast iron goods and other goods of malleable iron, *n.s.m.*
1655 Pen nibs.

SECTION XVI
Machinery, Apparatus and Electrical Material

1722 Matrices.
1842 Electric lamps, with carbon filaments.

SECTION XX

ex. 2037 : 3 Printing blocks of plastic, artificial materials.
ex. 2039
ex. 2040 : 2

Spain

Surcharge on Imported Motor Cars : With reference to the notice in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 12, 1947 (page 1195), about Spanish surcharges on imports, His Majesty's Representative in Madrid reports that the present tax on imported cars of 1,000 pesetas per h.p., with a maximum of 15,000 pesetas, has been abolished and replaced by a surcharge of 70 per cent. on the c.i.f. value, payable in pesetas.

Import Policy in Egypt

HIS Majesty's Minister (Commercial) at Cairo, has advised the Board of Trade that the Egyptian Minister of Finance has appointed an " Imports and Exports Committee " under his chairmanship, with the functions of elaborating an import and export policy to control Egypt's balance of payments position. Reports of the policy agreed at this Committee's first meeting were published in the Egyptian press on July 14. His Majesty's Minister (Commercial) at Cairo, advises that the following are the main points in regard to import policy as given in the press reports :—

(*a*) Special attention must be given to ensuring supplies of the following :—
Cereals for bread.
Fertilizers.
Machinery and spare parts for agriculture and industry.
Scientific instruments (if new : a special decision of the Committee is necessary for the import of used instruments).
Raw materials for industry.
All kinds of fuel.
Transport vehicles (excluding private cars—see (*g*) below.)
Jute and sacks necessary to permit the export or storage of agricultural and industrial products.
Building materials, including glass, until it is produced in the country.
Newsprint, paper for printing and wrapping paper, not made in the country, used for storing produce.

(*b*) Preferential treatment in granting import permits is to be given to Government Departments, especially those doing productive work such as the railways, to factories and to the accredited importers for factories and Government departments.

(*c*) Preference is to be given to applications for permits specifying lower prices.

(*d*) Preferential treatment is to be given to countries with which Egypt has an interest in maintaining commercial relations.

(*e*) Prices and profits should be fixed before importation, and price control should be strengthened.

(*f*) Articles of which the local production is sufficient and the price is satisfactory should not be imported.

(*g*) The importation of the following should be restricted :—
Private cars, except in cases of need.
Jewellery.
Toilet articles.

(*h*) Principles governing foreign travel should be drawn up.

As stated in the issue of the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 26, import licences are now required for all goods imported into Egypt. A report in the Egyptian Press gives a summary of a communique issued by the Egyptian Ministry of Finance on August 3 on the procedure to be followed by importers when presenting applications for import licences.

1. The validity of import licences expires if the goods are not shipped within one year of the date on which the licence is granted. Licences also expire automatically if the necessary credit is not opened within two months of its issue. The Egyptian authorities may extend the validity of licences for longer periods in cases where it is shown that there were adequate reasons for the postponement of the shipment. The authorities may also extend the date of the opening of the credit for periods not exceeding two months.

2. Attention is drawn to Egyptian Law 105 of 1945, which provides for the confiscation of goods which arrive in Egypt without licences or in cases where the date of the shipment of the goods precedes the date of the issue of the import licence. The confiscation may also take place in cases where goods arrive in excess of the quantity of imported goods authorized, or in cases where the goods are different from those specified in the orders on the basis of which the licence was given.

3. Import licences are not required for the personal belongings of travellers. Scientific and cultural books and magazines, as well as bulletins and printed matter concerning correspondence courses do not need an import licence if their value does not exceed £E.12 and provided they are not imported for commercial purposes.

Trade with India

In view of the constitutional changes in India, the Board of Trade announces that existing export and import licences issued by the Board, covering exports to and imports from India, are regarded as covering exports to and imports from the Dominion of India, the Dominion of Pakistan and any other territories formerly part of India (as constituted before August 15, 1947). No amendment to the appropriate licence will be necessary.

Peruvian Foreign Currency Exchange

HIS MAJESTY'S Ambassador at Lima has reported the publication of a communique recently issued by the Peruvian National Council for Foreign Trade, which states, *inter alia*, that foreign exchange at the official rate will only be granted in respect of :—

(*a*) Imports of essential foodstuffs.
(*b*) The requirements of the Government and Government-subsidised corporations.
(*c*) The import of goods listed in Class A of the priority groups approved by the National Board for Foreign Trade.
(*d*) The payment of dividends,interests, services and essential expenditure abroad.
(*e*) The amortization of foreign capital or debts approved by the Council for Foreign Trade.

2. Payments for imports not included in classification " A " of the priority groups will be made with foreign exchange obtained on the free market and import licences will not be required.

3. If after fulfilment of all the needs of class " A " of the priority groups there is a balance of foreign currency, it will be assigned for the importation of commodities in class " B " of the list of priorities.

A full translation of this Communique can be seen by persons interested at the Export Promotion Department (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, 35 Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1.

Peruvian Import Licence Procedure

His Majesty's Ambassador at Lima has reported the recent publication of the following amendments to Supreme Decree dated January 21, 1947, details of which were given in the *Board of Trade Journal*, March 22, page 444.

Article 1.—Para 2.—After the words " such priorities " add " and prohibitions as it considers necessary and shall determine the rules governing imports which have to be paid for with foreign currency purchased on the free market ; it is also empowered to prohibit, limit or authorize such imports."

Article 5.—Add new paragraph.—" Only those articles mentioned expressly by the National Council for Foreign Trade in its written disposition will be exempted from import licences."

Article 6.—Delete the words " From the first of next May " and after the word " Superintendence " add " for Foreign Trade." They may, however, vise the invoice indicating the number of the relevant import licence or, when the invoice relates to goods which the National Council for Foreign Trade has declared must be imported with exchange purchased in the free market."

Article 8, para 2.—After the word " licence " in the third line insert " (with the exception of merchandise which the National Council for Foreign Trade has expressly stated shall not be subject to import licences.)"

Ceylon

Census of Commerce, Industry and Trade: The *Ceylon Government Gazette* dated June 21, sets forth additional rules and schedules under the Ceylon Census Ordinance. The Ordinance makes provision for Census Schedules to be served, during the period ending August 15, on every commercial or industrial establishment in Ceylon in which there are not less than ten paid employees or where the working capital of a concern is not less than one thousand rupees. The forms to be issued will be adapted to various classes of business and an examination of the questions to be asked reveals in particular a desire for information as to the division between Ceylonese and Non-Ceylonese in respect of controlling interests, capital and other assets, number and remuneration of persons employed ; with special reference also to United Kingdom, U.S.A., and Indian interests.

A copy of the *Gazette* will be available for inspection by interested firms in Room 4, of the Export Promotion Department, Board of Trade, 35 Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1, for one week from the publication of this notice, after which it can be sent on loan to firms in order of application. Reference No. 23583/47 should be quoted.

Canadian Price Control

HIS MAJESTY'S Senior Trade Commissioner at Ottawa has forwarded copies of the following Administrators' Orders recently issued by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board :—

Administrators' Order No. A-2369, amending Administrators' Order No. A-2343 (see *Board of Trade Journal*, July 5, 1947, page 1145), which fixes the maximum wholesale and retail prices of specified imported goods, effective June 9, 1947.

A Statement of Policy on Import Subsidies, effective June 2, 1947, which replaces the previous statement and also incorporates the Statement of Policy on Subsidy on Imported Textiles, effective February 24, 1947 (see *Board of Trade Journal*, May 24, 1947, page 864).

Administrators' Order No. A-2394, which fixes the maximum wholesale and retail prices of certain imported cotton goods eligible for import subsidy, effective July 2, 1947.

Copies of these Orders may be seen by persons interested at the Export Promotion Department of the Board of Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1.

Canadian Customs Tariff Amendments

H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner at Ottawa has forwarded copies of Memoranda Series D. No. 47 T.C.241 and Series D. No. 47 T.C. 233 Supplement No. 1 dated July 10, 1947, and July 14, 1947, respectively, issued by the Department of National Revenue, which contain the following information :—

By Order in Council P.C. 2680 dated July 8, 1947, the following Tariff Item is established for the period July 1, 1947, to November 30, 1947 :—

506f. Staves and heading of wood, finished or unfinished, for use in the manufacture of barrels to be used exclusively in the packing of apples, in their natural state.

British Preferential Tariff	Free.
Intermediate Tariff...	Free.
General Tariff	Free.

By Order in Council P.C. 2743 dated July 10, 1947, combed wool originating in and imported from countries the products of which are subject to Intermediate Tariff treatment is exempted from Customs duty of 10 cents per lb., effective from July 1, 1947, to September 30, 1947. (See *Board of Trade Journal*, February 15, 1947, page 300.)

Customs Classification of Hard Soap : H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner at Ottawa has forwarded a copy of Appraisers' Bulletin Misc. No. 4, Second Revision, dated July 10, 1947, issued by the Department of National Revenue, which states that hard soap (not being whale oil soap or castile soap) which is advertised or held to be suitable for toilet purposes or for application to the body or parts of the body as a cleaning agent, or for any other purpose than laundry or similar use, shall be rated under tariff item 228.

The ruling on hard soap contained in Appraisers' Bulletin No. 4, Revised (see *Board of Trade Journal*, June 7. 1947, page 952), is cancelled.

Import Licensing in the Sudan

The Board of Trade are advised that all imports into the Sudan, with the exception of goods of Egyptian origin, exported to the Sudan from Egypt, are now subject to import licensing by the Sudanese authorities. Exporters should therefore ascertain before shipping goods to the Sudan that they are covered by an import licence.

Geneva Trade Talks

Mr. Harold Wilson, Secretary for Overseas Trade, left Croydon by air on Monday for Geneva for consultation with leaders of Commonwealth and other Delegations to the International Trade Conference. He returned to London on Wednesday and expected to leave for Geneva again at the week-end to take over the leadership of the United Kingdom Delegation for the concluding stages of the discussions.

Indian Import Control Changes

THE *Gazette of India Extraordinary* of July 10, 1947, contains a copy of Notification No. 21 I.T.C./47 which amends as follows the Import Control Notification No. 23 I.T.C./43 and the Schedule annexed thereto reproduced in the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 17, 1946, pages 1135-1148 :—

1. From the list of exceptions :—

Delete :—

(iv) Goods of any description the importation of which is covered by an import licence issued in pursuance of the Machine Tool Control Order, 1941.

Add :—

(xiv) Any goods of the description specified in Part VI of the Schedule which are covered by the special licence of the Development Officer (Tools) appointed in this behalf in the Directorate-General of Industries and Supplies at New Delhi by the Central Government.

2. In Part II of the Schedule :—

(*a*) In Serial Nos. 9 and 17 for the words and figures "Parts I, IV and V," substitute "Parts I, IV, V and VI."

(*b*) In Serial No. 36 *delete* :—"being specified in the Machine Tool Control Order, 1941, or"

(*c*) In Serial No. 37A for the words and figures "the Machine Tool Control Order, 1941" substitute "Part VI of this Schedule."

3. In Part III of the Schedule :—

(*a*) In Serial No. 4 *delete* :—"not being specified in the Machine Tool Control Order, 1941."

(*b*) In Clause (6) to Serial No. 4 for the words "Machine Tool Control Order," substitute "Part VI of this Schedule."

4. In Part V of the Schedule :—

(*a*) In Serial No. 65 *delete* :—"being specified in the Machine Tool Control Order, 1941 or"

(*b*) In Serial No. 72 *delete* :—"and excluding articles covered by the Machine Tool Control Order, 1941."

(*c*) In Serial No. 92 *delete* :—"and those falling under the Machine Tool Control Order, 1941."

5. After Part V of the Schedule *add* the following :—

PART VI

(*Applications for special licences to be directed to the Development Officer (Tools), Directorate-General of Industries and Supplies, New Delhi.*)

Serial No.	Name of articles	Item of First Schedule to Indian Tariff Act, 1934
	All machine tools of the following types including any standard equipment or ancillary machinery usually supplied therewith :—	Appropriate item
1	Milling, diesinking, engraving, key seating, broaching, oil grooving, splining, profile slotting and marking.	
2	Metal cutting, cold saws, hacksaw machines, filing and sawing, bandsaw machines, cutting off (tool and abrasive).	
3	Testing machine for mechanical workshop and engineering laboratory use.	
4	Grinding (excluding small electrical bench and portable grinders up to 10-ins. wheels and pneumatic grinders), honing, polishing and lapping.	
5	Drilling (other than portable electric or portable pneumatic).	
6	Capstan and turret lathes	
7	Lathes, general	
8	Furnaces, electrical, coke, coal, gas or oil-fired ...	
9	Forging, power hammers, drop stamps and riveting (other than portable hand-riveters).	
10	Wire drawing and forming, rolling mills (other than jewellers), bar reeling and bar turning.	
11	Thread-forming, cutting, rolling, or milling ...	
12	Moulding machines, and other machines for foundry use, die-casting machines, and magnetic separators.	
13	Hydraulic presses, and other machinery for the production of plastic blocks and plastic mouldings (such as bakelite and other cellulose products).	
14	Sheet metal working machinery (other than hand power types), including shears, punches, presses, benders, brakes, guillotines, plate straighteners and rollers.	
15	Automatic bar and chucking machines, single and multiple spindle.	
16	Gear cutting	
17	Shaping, slotting and planing	
18	Vertical boring and turning mills, horizontal boring, and jig boring.	
19	Special and standard machines, particularly used in railway workshops, but not otherwise specified.	
20	Oxygen cutting, oxyacetylene generating plant for welding and cutting and electric welding.	
21	Wood-working machinery other than hand-worked, or small home-craft types.	
22	Lathe chucks, magnetic chucks (electric and non-electric), drill chucks, rotary tables, dividing heads, tool post grinders, milling and indexing attachment and machine vices.	

Open General Licence No. IX Notification No. 22 I.T.C./47 also published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary* of July 10 amends, as follows, Open General Licence No. IX (see *Board of Trade Journal* of June 7, 1947, pages 943-947) :—

Delete the following :—

(*a*) The second proviso—"Provided further that this permission does not extend to any goods of a description specified in Schedule II."

(*b*) Schedule II.

Import Control : H.M. Trade Commissioner at Karach has forwarded a copy of Notice No. C/1907/I.T.C.—47/61, dated July 26, 1947, which contains the following information :—

1. All import licences issued in future will specify the ports of entry for which licences will be valid, except in the following cases :

(*a*) Licences which expired on June 30, 1947, and are individually or automatically revalidated for further periods under conditions previously announced, and

(*b*) Licences issued for orders placed by importers under Open General Licences VII and VIII under conditions previously announced.

In the types of cases indicated at (*a*) and (*b*) above, licences will continue to be valid for imports into any of the ports of Pakistan and the Indian Union.

2. Any fresh licences already issued for July-December 1947 shipping period will continue to be valid for import into any of the ports of Pakistan and the Indian Union.

3. Importers who have applied for, but not so far received, licences for July-December 1947 shipping period, are requested to communicate immediately to the licensing authority the ports of entry at which they desire to import the goods.

4. All future applications for import licences must clearly specify the port at which it is desired that importation should take place and where importation at more than one port is involved, separate applications should be made, showing the quantity and value of goods desired to be imported at each port.

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New Zealand Customs Decisions

PARTICULARS are given below of some further decisions of the New Zealand Customs Department regarding the classification of various articles under the New Zealand Tariff:—

Goods	Classified under Tariff Item No.	Rate of duty under the British Preferential Tariff
A. and M.S., viz.:—		
Chemicals used in manufactures, viz.:—		
Iso Propyl Alcohol of qualities approved by the Minister, on declaration that it will be used only in the manufacture of wood preservatives.	448	Free
Machinery, etc., manufacturing, etc., viz.:—		
Clothing manufacturers' and other cloth-working machines, viz.:—		
Selvedge printing machine for folding cloth and printing the selvedge. (*Note.*—The printing attachment is to be classified separately under Tariff Item 351 (13).)	352	—
Gas making and servicing, viz.:—		
Gas purifiers, used in the manufacture of coal-gas, including cranes for lifting covers, valves, and pipes and pipe-fittings for attaching the valves to the purifiers and for inter-connecting two or more purifiers. (*Note.*—Revised decision.)	352	—
Note.—The decision published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 3, 1938, page 457 which classified the following goods under Tariff Item 352 is cancelled:—		
"Cranes, viz.:—		
Electric overhead travelling cranes, single motor."		

New Zealand Import Licensing

The Board of Trade have received information from H.M. Trade Commissioner, Wellington, that the following amendments have been made to the New Zealand Import Licensing Schedule for the 1947 period (see also the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 2, 1947, page 1333, and previous notices):—

Tariff Item No.	
Ex. 36 (2)	*Raisins.*—Additional licences will be granted for the importation of raisins (excluding muscatels) to the extent of 50 per cent. of the value of 1947 licences issued in respect of raisins from Australia. Any such licences will be available for the importation of raisins from all sources other than Australia.
397/2	*Paints and Colours ground in liquid, n.e.i., etc.*—Consideration will be given to applications for licences to import paints and colours ground in liquid, n.e.i., etc., from sterling sources only, provided that any such application specifies the kind of paint, and is supported by definite evidence of availability.

Argentina

Rates of Exchange for Imports: The Minister (Commercial) to H.M. Embassy at Buenos Aires reports that Circular No. 802, issued by the Central Bank on July 16, modifies the rates of exchange for imports of the undermentioned articles into Argentina:—

Tariff No.	Description of Articles	Clearance Certificate No.
3915	Tissue-paper, coloured, "canevas" and others not specified	105
3915	Kraft crepe paper, in bands	189
3915	Tissue paper weighing less than 20 grammes per square metre for the manufacture of carbon paper	189 (1)
3915	Kraft paper for the manufacture of condensers in bobbins of 1¼ to 10 cms. width and from 0·0025 to 0·006 inches thickness	189
4643	Insecticide for flies, liquid, in drums... ...	301 (2)
4643	Liquid insecticide, concentrated denominated D.D.T.	189
4643	Insecticide for locusts approved by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Nation	189
4689	Peroxide and borate of manganese (drier for painters)	189

(1) Prior exchange permits on form 146A will only be granted to manufacturers of carbon paper, who present a sworn declaration on Form 104D that the paper they import will be employed exclusively for the use indicated.

(2) In order to initiate clearance, exchange contract on Form 186, made with an exchange bank, must be presented to the Customs.

NOTE.—Clearance certificate No. 105 indicates that the basic selling rate (17·03 pesos to the £) is applicable, No. 189 that the preferential rate (15·03 pesos to the £) is applicable, and No. 301 that the auction (luxuries) rate (19·88 pesos to the £) is applicable.

Storage of Goods in Customs Warehouses: With reference to the notice in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 8 (page 351), the Minister (Commercial) to H.M. Embassy at Buenos Aires now reports that a decree dated July 18 has been issued reducing the period during which imports into Argentina are permitted to remain in Customs warehouses to three months from the date of entry of the ship into port. After 60 days application must be made for an extension of storage for the final month and under present conditions it is considered unlikely that this extension will be granted.

The provisions of this decree are applicable to goods which are already stored in Customs warehouses in so far as the period of storage is concerned.

Fine on Unused Part of Exchange Permit: With reference to the notice under the above heading in last week's issue of the *Board of Trade Journal* (page 1382), the Minister (Commercial) to H.M. Embassy at Buenos Aires now reports, by telegraph, that the period of grace for relinquishing existing permits has been extended to August 25.

Import Control: The Minister (Commercial) to H.M. Embassy at Buenos Aires reports, by telegraph, that the Central Bank of the Argentine Republic have suspended the grant of exchange permits for carpets and hat bands.

Southern Rhodesia

Customs Tariff Modifications: The Board of Trade have received a copy of the Customs and Excise Amendment Act, 1947, which provides for the following amendments to the Southern Rhodesia Customs Tariff:—

Item	New Duties			Former Duties		
	Duty A General	Duty B Dominions	Duty C U.K. and Colonies	Duty A General	Duty B Dominions	Duty C U.K. and Colonies
50 (*b*) (i) Liqueurs, cordials and mixed potable spirits (except bitters) exceeding 3 per cent. of proof spirit, when containing not more than 60 per cent. of proof spirit per Imperial gallon	3 13 6	3 13 6	3 13 6	3 1 6	3 1 6	3 1 6
And for every additional 10 per cent. or portion thereof in excess of 60 per cent. of proof spirit per Imperial gallon	17 6	17 6	17 6	14 9	14 9	14 9
(*b*) (ii) Bitters per Imperial gallon	3 16 6	3 13 6	3 13 6	3 4 6	3 1 6	3 1 6
(*c*) (i) Brandy, gin, whisky and similar unsweetened spirituous liquors exceeding 3 per cent. of proof spirit, n.e.e.						
* per Imperial proof gallon	3 16 6	3 18 6	3 16 0	3 6 6	3 6 6	3 4 0
(*c*)(iii) Rum						
* per Imperial proof gallon	3 19 11	3 18 6	3 16 0	3 7 11	3 6 6	3 4 0
195 Motor spirit, namely:— benzine, benzoline, naphtha non-potable), gasoline, petrol: and petroleum, shale and coal-tar spirit generally per Imperial gallon	3	3	3	6	6	6
329 Insert the following paragraph:— "(*e*) Chiropractic adjusting tables" ...	Free	Free	Free	—	—	—

* No allowance will be made for underproof in excess of 22 per cent.

Note.—The above amendments exclusive of Items 195 and 329 are effective from April 30, 1947. Items 195 and 329 are effective from June 23, 1947.

Rebate of Customs Duties: Government Notice No. 611 published in the *Southern Rhodesia Government Gazette* of July 25, 1947, deletes Citric Acid from the list of commodities that may be admitted free of duty for the Alcoholic Beverages Manufacturing Industry.

Czechoslovakia

Temporary Modification of Customs Duties: The Board of Trade have received from the Commerical Counsellor to H.M. Embassy at Prague a copy of Decree No. 99 dated June 17, 1947 (with translation) which provides for the temporary duty-free entry of some 160 tariff items during the period July 7, 1947, to December 31, 1947. It further provides for the duty-free entry of some new items as follows :—

	Duty free for period:
Note to T.No. 205 (a): Yarn of hemp, single, unbleached, for the manufacture of hoses, by permission and under control	July 1, 1947, to Dec. 31, 1948
Note 3 to T.No. 284 (b) 2: Soda paper pulp, for the manufacture of soda paper, by permission and under control	July 1, 1947 to Dec. 31, 1948
Note to T.No. 287 (b): Soda paper, for the manufacture of paper yarn, paper-bags and cables, by permission and under control	July 1, 1947, to Dec. 31, 1948
Note to T.No. 496 (d) 3: Wire of wolfram, of molybdenum, and of nickel, and copper coated wire, for the manufacture of electric lamps, by permission and under control	July 1, 1947, to Dec. 31, 1948
Note to T.No. 621: Argon, krypton and neon for the manufacture of electric lamps; freon and methylchloride, for the manufacture of refrigerating equipment, by permission and under control	July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948
Note to T.No. 644: Electric fuses...	July 1, 1947, to June 30, 1948

The modification of the undernoted items by Decree No. 141 of June 21, 1946 (see *Board of Trade Journal* notice of August 31, 1946, page 1028), is confirmed by Decree No. 99, viz. :—

T.No. 62 (b) 2: Wood dust	Duty free till Dec. 31, 1948
Note (a) 1 to Class XXI: Mineral oils of T.No. 175, distilling over 30 per cent. to 45 per cent. volume at up to 150 degs. C., for further refining, by permission and under control...	At the reduced rate of 1 Crown per 100 Kgs. actual weight, till Dec. 31, 1947
T.Nos. 483 and 484: Ball and roller bearings (except bearings for bicycles)	Duty free till Dec. 31, 1948

Details of the goods on which customs duties are temporarily suspended from July 1, 1947, till December 31, 1947, and all other information regarding this notice, may be obtained on application to the Export Promotion Department, 35 Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1.

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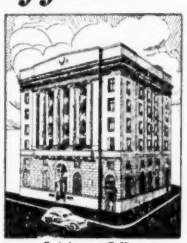

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Eire

Importation of Piece-goods : The Board of Trade have received a copy of the Emergency Powers (Importation of Fabrics) Order, 1942 (Amendment) Order, 1947, which provides that, as from July 19, 1947, the Emergency Powers (Importation of Fabrics) Order, 1942, shall not apply to any fabric of a kind described below :—

(1) Fabric not exceeding ten square yards in area.
(2) Fabric (including tape and elastic) not exceeding three inches in width.
(3) Fabric which is shown to the satisfaction of the Revenue Commissioners to be suitable and intended for use for one or more of the following purposes and for no other purpose :
  (*a*) the upholstering or covering of furniture ;
  (*b*) the upholstering of vehicles.
(4) Fabrics which, in the opinion of the Revenue Commissioners,
  (*a*) is of a type ordinarily used in the manufacture of bed ticks and bed mattresses, or
  (*b*) is suitable for the manufacture of lamp wicks, or
  (*c*) has been proofed with rubber or oil, or
  (*d*) is leather cloth or similar material, or
  (*e*) is holland blind cloth, or
  (*f*) is curtain net, or
  (*g*) is bandaging material.

Note.—The effect of the 1942 Order is to prohibit the importation into Eire except under licence of woven or knitted fabrics (see *Board of Trade Journal* of May 9, 1942, page 244).

Portugal

Cotton Thread: H.M. Representative at Lisbon reports that Order No. 11872, published in the *Diario do Governo* of June 4, 1947, provides that the distribution of cotton thread (*fio do algodao*) to factories which do not have their own spinning equipment and which manufacture price-controlled goods is to be the responsibility of the Comissao Reguladora do Comercio de Algodao em Rama, the Government organization in charge of the raw cotton industry. Only sufficient quantity of cotton thread required for the manufacture of these price-controlled goods will be distributed to such factories.

Exporters and firms desiring further information on matters arising out of this order should communicate with the Export Promotion Department of the Board of Trade, 35 Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1, where a copy and translation of the Order may be seen.

Uruguay

Import Control: With reference to the notice under the above heading in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 26 (page 1290), the Commercial Secretary to H.M. Embassy at Montevideo now reports, by telegraph, that according to regulations published on July 21 defining the application of the decree of July 1, no goods may be embarked for Uruguay unless (1) purchase was arranged before July 2, and (2) embarkation takes place before August 21, or (3) unless credits are already opened and the goods shipped within the period of validity of the credit.

The validity of licences granted before July 1 is not affected by the new regulations.

The Commercial Secretary advises United Kingdom exporters to suspend shipment of goods which were ordered before July 2, for which credits have not been opened, and which cannot be shipped before August 21.

Australia

Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations: H.M. Trade Commissioner at Sydney has forwarded to the Board of Trade a copy of Statutory Rule, 1947, No. 81, which amends the Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations (see also *Board of Trade Journal*, February 15, 1940, pages 180-183, and subsequent amending notices). The following item is now added to the Second Schedule (goods the importation of which is prohibited except with the consent of the Minister).

Item No.	Name and Description of Goods
15A	Opium poppy (Papaver somniferum) seeds.

Belgium, Luxembourg and Netherlands Joint Customs Tariff

BELOW are further sections of the Customs Agreement signed on September 5, 1944, and the complementary and interpretative Protocol signed on March 4, 1947, between the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union and the Netherlands. The first part of the agreement was published in last week's *Board of Trade Journal*, which also contained explanatory notes. The agreement provides for the application of a common Customs Tariff for imports of goods into the territories of the contracting parties.

Tariff No.	Classification	Duty

Section VI—(*Continued*)

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS; COLOURS AND VARNISHES; PERFUMERY; SOAP; CANDLES AND THE LIKE; GLUES AND GELATINES; EXPLOSIVES; FERTILIZERS

Chapter 35—(*Continued*)

FERTILIZERS

346	MINERAL OR CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS CONSISTING OF AT LEAST TWO OF THE FERTILIZING ELEMENTS: NITROGEN, PHOSPHORIC ACID AND POTASH; MIXTURES OF MINERAL OR CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS WITH FERTILIZERS OF ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE ORIGIN:—	
	(*a*) Potassium nitrate not refined	Free.
	(*b*) Ammonium phosphate	Free.
	(*c*) Potassium phosphate	Free.
	(*d*) Compounds with a base of ammonium nitrate or ammonium chloride	Free.
	(*e*) Other	Free.
347	FERTILIZERS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED	Free.

Section VII

HIDES, SKINS, LEATHER, FUR SKINS AND MANUFACTURES OF THESE MATERIALS

Chapter 36

HIDES OR SKINS AND LEATHER

348	RAW HIDES OR SKINS (FRESH, SALTED, DRIED, LIMED, PICKLED, ETC.)	Free.
349	SOLE-LEATHER AND LEATHER FOR TRANSMISSION-BELTS:—	
	(*a*) Whole and half hides or skins:—	
	(1) Vegetable-tanned	6 per cent.
	(2) Mineral-tanned	6 per cent.
	(*b*) Butts and bends:—	
	(1) Vegetable-tanned	6 per cent.
	(2) Mineral-tanned	6 per cent.
	(*c*) Other (shoulders, bellies, necks, etc.):—	
	(1) Vegetable-tanned	6 per cent.
	(2) Mineral-tanned	6 per cent.
350	HIDES OF LARGE ANIMALS, SUCH AS OX, COW, AND HORSE HIDES, AND OTHER SIMILAR LEATHERS, EXCEPT THOSE INCLUDED IN ITEM 349*:—	
	(*a*) Simply tanned, uncurried	6 per cent.
	(*b*) Other:—	
	(1) Vegetable-tanned	6 per cent.
	(2) Mineral-tanned	6 per cent.
351	CALF SKINS*:—	
	(*a*) Simply tanned, uncurried	6 per cent.
	(*b*) Other:—	
	(1) Vegetable-tanned	6 per cent.
	(2) Mineral-tanned	6 per cent.
352	SHEEP AND GOAT SKINS:—	
	(*a*) Simply tanned, uncurried	3 per cent.
	(*b*) Other:—	
	(1) Sheepskins:—	
	A. Vegetable-tanned	6 per cent.
	B. Mineral-tanned	6 per cent.
	(2) Goat skins:—	
	A. Vegetable-tanned	6 per cent.
	B. Mineral-tanned	6 per cent.
	Note on Items 349 *to* 352.—Leather tanned by a mixed process (vegetable and mineral) is assimilated to mineral-tanned leather.	
353	VARNISHED, GILT, SILVERED, BRONZED LEATHER (HIDES OR SKINS)	10 per cent.
354	TAWED OR CHAMOIS-DRESSED HIDES OR SKINS:—	
	(*a*) Tawed	6 per cent.
	(*b*) Chamois-dressed (oil-dressed):—	
	(1) Neither rolled nor cut	10 per cent.
	(2) Other	15 per cent.
355	SKINS *n.e.m.*:—	
	(*a*) Parchment-dressed skins	6 per cent.
	(*b*) Pigskins	6 per cent.
	(*c*) Snake-skins, lizard-skins and fish-skins ...	6 per cent.
	(*d*) Other	6 per cent.
	Note.—Items 353, 354 and 355 (*a*) comprise leather and hides or skins, varnished, gilt, silvered, bronzed, tawed or chamois-dressed, and parchment-dressed, of all kinds, irrespective of the origin of the leather or skins and the tanning process used.	
356	CUTTINGS AND OTHER WASTE OF LEATHER	6 per cent.
357	IMITATION OR ARTIFICIAL LEATHER WITH A BASIS OF LEATHER WASTE	6 per cent.

* The description "Hides of Large Animals" covers whole hides weighing more than 3 kilogs. "Calf Skins" cover whole hides weighing 3 or less kilogs. This limit of weight, however, does not apply to those hides called KIPS (India calf skins) when they are recognizable as such.

Tariff No.	Classification	Duty

Chapter 37

MANUFACTURES OF LEATHER OR OF HIDES OR SKINS

358	LEATHER PARTS FOR FOOTWEAR:—	
	(*a*) Soles, heels, stiffeners, welts, simply cut out, sized or not	10 per cent.
	(*b*) Other, simply cut out	10 per cent.
359	SADDLERY AND HARNESS-MAKERS' GOODS; LEATHER GAITERS AND LEGGINGS:—	
	(*a*) Saddlery and harness-makers' goods	15 per cent.
	(*b*) Gaiters and leggings	15 per cent.
360	MOROCCO WARES, CASE-MAKERS' WARES AND TRAVELLING REQUISITES, OF LEATHER:—	
	(*a*) Morocco wares, case-makers' wares	20 per cent.
	(*b*) Travelling requisites	20 per cent.
361	LEATHER CLOTHING	20 per cent.
362	LEATHER GLOVES:—	
	(*a*) All leather	20 per cent.
	(*b*) Other	20 per cent.
363	TECHNICAL ARTICLES OF LEATHER OR SKIN:—	
	(*a*) Transmission- and conveyor-belts and cords...	6 per cent.
	(*b*) Accessories and parts of machines and other technical articles...	6 per cent.
	Note.—Leather and hides or skins simply cut out and recognizable as parts of articles mentioned under Items 359 to 363 are included under items relating to articles of the same kind.	
364	MANUFACTURES OF LEATHER OR OF HIDES OR SKINS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED:—	
	(*a*) Simply cut or stamped out	12 per cent.
	(*b*) Other	15 per cent.
365	ARTICLES MADE OF GUT, EXCEPT STRINGS FOR MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS	12 per cent.

Chapter 38

FUR SKINS

366	FUR SKINS, RAW	Free.
367	FUR SKINS, DRESSED	6 per cent.
	Note.—Item 367 also includes skins and parts of skins sewn together in the form of sheets, bags, or squares, solely for the purposes of transport and presentation, and requiring further work on the part of the furrier.	
368	FUR SKINS, MADE UP	24 per cent.

Section VIII

RUBBER AND ARTICLES MADE OF RUBBER

Chapter 39

RUBBER AND ARTICLES MADE OF RUBBER

GENERAL NOTES

1. This chapter includes natural, synthetic and artificial rubber, guttapercha, balata and hardened rubber (ebonite and the like) even if these substances are combined with filling (mineral or other) and whatever the proportion of the latter.

2. For the purpose of Items 371 to 377, the term rubber covers the various forms of rubber, including balata and guttapercha, but excluding hardened rubber (ebonite and the like).

3. Articles enumerated under Items 372 to 379 which, apart from filling materials, are combined with other materials, remain covered by those items provided they have not lost their character of articles made of rubber.

369	RUBBER, GUTTA-PERCHA, BALATA AND SUBSTITUTES THEREFOR, RAW:—	
	(*a*) Natural and synthetic rubber, gutta-percha and balata, whether purified or not	Free.
	(*b*) Reclaimed rubber, gutta-percha and balata	Free.
	(*c*) Imitation rubber and other substitutes ...	Free.
370	WASTE AND PARINGS OF RUBBER, GUTTA-PERCHA, BALATA AND SUBSTITUTES THEREFOR, AND REMAINS OF WORN-OUT ARTICLES OF THOSE MATERIALS	Free.
371	PASTES, PLATES AND SHEETS OF NON-VULCANIZED RUBBER; RUBBER SOLUTIONS:—	
	(*a*) Paste, plates and sheets	6 per cent.
	(*b*) Solutions	15 per cent.
372	PLATES, SHEETS, STRIPS AND THREAD OF VULCANIZED SOFT RUBBER:—	
	(*a*) Plates, sheets and strips:—	
	(1) Combined with textile materials, metals, asbestos or other substances	8 per cent.
	(2) Other	8 per cent.
	(*b*) Thread:—	
	(1) Covered with textile thread	6 per cent.
	(2) Other	6 per cent.
373	PIPES AND TUBES OF SOFT RUBBER:—	
	(*a*) Combined with textile materials or metals ...	12 per cent.
	(*b*) Other	12 per cent.
374	ARTICLES OF SOFT RUBBER FOR TECHNICAL USES:—	
	(*a*) Transmission- and conveyor-belts	10 per cent.
	(*b*) Discs, washers, joints, clack-valves and valves, blocks and shoes for brakes, and similar articles	8 per cent.
375	RUBBER TYRES FOR VEHICLE WHEELS:—	
	(*a*) Solid or hollow tyres	24 per cent.
	(*b*) Inner tubes and tubing for inner tubes:—	
	(1) For bicycles	24 per cent.
	(2) Other	24 per cent.
	(*c*) Outer covers (treads):—	
	(1) For bicycles	24 per cent.
	(2) Other	24 per cent.
376	ARTICLES MADE OF SOFT RUBBER PRODUCED BY IMMERSION OR MADE OF SHEETS GLUED TOGETHER:—	
	(*a*) Produced by immersion	20 per cent.
	(*b*) Other	20 per cent.
377	OTHER ARTICLES MADE OF SOFT RUBBER:—	
	(*a*) Soles and heels for boots and shoes	15 per cent.
	(*b*) Non-spongy carpets	20 per cent.
	(*c*) Articles made of spongy rubber	20 per cent.
	(*d*) Not elsewhere specified or included	18 per cent.
378	HARDENED RUBBER IN LUMPS, SLABS, PLATES, SHEETS, RODS OR TUBES:—	
	(*a*) Raw, not worked	6 per cent.
	(*b*) Polished or otherwise surface-worked ...	10 per cent.
379	ARTICLES MADE OF HARDENED RUBBER	18 per cent.

(*Continued on next page*)

Customs Tariff—(*Continued*)

Tariff No.	Classification	Duty

Section IX

WOOD AND CORK AND WARES OF THESE MATERIALS; GOODS MADE OF PLAITING MATERIALS

Chapter 40

WOOD AND ARTICLES MADE OF WOOD

GENERAL NOTE

Wood and wooden wares *treated with liquid* or *chemically prepared* are classified under their respective numbers.

380	WOOD FOR FUEL, IN LOGS, BILLETS, TWIGS AND FAGGOTS, WOOD WASTE AND SAWDUST	Free.
381	CHARCOAL, EVEN POWDERED OR IN BRIQUETTES	10 per cent.
382	WOOD IN THE ROUND, ROUGH, WHETHER OR NOT STRIPPED OF THE BARK, OR ROUGH-HEWN :—	
	(*a*) Conifers :—	
	(1) Pit props	Free.
	(2) For the manufacture of paper pulp	Free.
	(3) *N.s.m.*	Free.
	(*b*) Others :—	
	(1) Pit props	Free.
	(2) For the manufacture of paper pulp	Free.
	(3) *N.s.m.*	Free.
383	WOOD SQUARED WITH THE AXE, NOT SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED ELSEWHERE :—	
	(*a*) Conifers	Free.
	(*b*) Other	Free.
384	WOOD SIMPLY SAWN LENGTHWISE, NOT SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED ELSEWHERE :—	
	(*a*) Conifers :—	
	(1) If at any point the thickness exceeds 76·2 mm. or the width exceeds 279·4 mm. or the length exceeds 7·01 metres	10 per cent.
	(2) *N.s.m.*	3 per cent.
	(*b*) Others	3 per cent.
385	RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY SLEEPERS	3 per cent.
386	STAVE WOOD	3 per cent.
387	HOOP WOOD; WOOD IN SPLINTS, WOOD IN SHAVINGS, STRIPS OR RIBBONS FOR BASKET-MAKING, PLAITING, BOX-MAKING, ETC.	3 per cent.
388	WOOD FOR WALKING-STICKS, TOOL OR OTHER HANDLES AND THE LIKE, ROUGH-SHAPED WHETHER ROUNDED OR NOT	6 per cent.
389	WOOD SPLIT SMALL; PEGS, WHETHER IN STRIPS OR NOT FOR BOOTS AND SHOES; WOOL (STRAW); WOOD FLOUR :—	
	(*a*) Wood flour	3 per cent.
	(*b*) Other	6 per cent.
390	WOOD PLANED, GROOVED OR TONGUED; ARTIFICIAL WOOD (XYLOLITH AND THE LIKE)	10 per cent.
391	BLOCKS AND PANELS FOR PARQUET FLOORING :—	
	(*a*) Blocks and sheets not put together	10 per cent.
	(*b*) Blocks put together and panels, whether or not veneered, with marquetry work, etc.	18 per cent.
392	VENEERING SHEETS	6 per cent.
	Note.—Sheets of wood not exceeding 3 mm. in thickness are classed as veneering sheets.	
393	PLYWOOD :—	
	(*a*) Sheets of which the two faces are of birch, beech, alder or coniferous wood	6 per cent.
	(*b*) Other	10 per cent.
394	BEADING FOR FURNITURE, FRAMES, INTERIOR DECORATION AND THE LIKE :—	
	(*a*) Rough	18 per cent.
	(*b*) Covered with plaster or paste, moulded or not in relief or intaglio, but not finished	18 per cent.
	(*c*) Veneered, polished, painted, varnished, bronzed, silvered, gilt, etc.	18 per cent.
395	FRAMES OF WOOD	18 per cent.
396	PACKING-CASES OR CRATES OF WOOD, EVEN IN SHOOKS :—	
	(*a*) Shooks cut to specified dimensions	8 per cent.
	(*b*) Assembled parts of cases or crates, and cases or crates put together, with or without metal accessories or lining	12 per cent.
397	CASKS, TUBS, BUCKETS AND OTHER COOPERS' WARES AND FINISHED PARTS THEREOF, WITH OR WITHOUT METAL HOOPS, ACCESSORIES OR LINING :—	
	(*a*) Of soft wood :—	
	(1) Staves and ends	6 per cent.
	(2) *N.s.m.*	10 per cent.
	(*b*) Other :—	
	(1) Staves and ends	6 per cent.
	(2) *N.s.m.*	10 per cent.
398	CARPENTRY OR JOINERY WORK FOR BUILDING WITH OR WITHOUT IRONWORK OR METAL FITTINGS :—	
	(*a*) Carpentry work	10 per cent.
	(*b*) Doors, windows, roller-blinds and other	10 per cent.
399	WHEELWRIGHTS' WORK, ROUGHLY SHAPED OR FINISHED, WITH OR WITHOUT IRONWORK OR METAL FITTINGS	10 per cent.
400	HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES AND TOOLS OF WOOD :—	
	(*a*) Household articles	18 per cent.
	(*b*) Tools, tool handles and boot or shoe lasts	18 per cent.
401	TURNED WARES, NOT SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED ELSEWHERE :—	
	(*a*) Bobbins and similar articles for spinning and weaving	6 per cent.
	(*b*) Other	6 per cent.
402	FURNITURE AND PARTS OF FURNITURE OF BENTWOOD :—	
	(*a*) Backs and bottoms of seats of plywood	10 per cent.
	(*b*) Other	18 per cent.
403	OTHER FURNITURE AND PARTS THEREOF OF WOOD, ALSO BILLIARD TABLES :—	
	(*a*) Plain or moulded, roughly finished, waxed, polished, painted, varnished, lacquered :—	
	(1) Billiard and games tables and parts thereof—of wood	24 per cent.
	(2) Others	18 per cent.
	(*b*) Carved, inlaid, with marquetry work, decorated with painting, gilded, silvered, ornamented with metal, leather or fabric :—	
	(1) Billiard and games tables, and parts thereof—in wood	24 per cent.
	(2) Others	18 per cent.
	(*c*) Upholstered	18 per cent.
404	SMALL ARTICLES OF CABINET-WORK (BOXES, CASKETS, CASES, JEWEL-BOXES, ETC.), ARTICLES OF DOMESTIC ORNAMENT AND FANCY OR DECORATION ARTICLES OF WOOD, NOT SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED ELSEWHERE	24 per cent.
405	WARES OF WOOD NOT SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED ELSEWHERE :—	
	(*a*) Trunks, suitcases and packing-boxes, even covered with paper or fabric	18 per cent.
	(*b*) Other :—	
	(1) Moulders' patterns	Free.
	(2) *N.s.m.*	18 per cent.

Chapter 41

CORK AND ARTICLES MADE OF CORK

406	CORK :—	
	(*a*) Rough	Free.
	(*b*) Cork waste	Free.
	(*c*) Crushed or ground	Free.
407	CUBES, SLABS OR SHEETS OF NATURAL CORK	Free.
408	BRICKS, TILES, SLABS, SHEETS, TUBING AND THE LIKE, HAVING A BASIS OF AGGLOMERATED CORK	10 per cent.
409	STOPPERS :—	
	(*a*) Of natural cork	10 per cent.
	(*b*) Of agglomerated cork	10 per cent.
410	ARTICLES OF NATURAL OR AGGLOMERATED CORK NOT SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED ELSEWHERE :—	
	(*a*) Simply cut out for a specific purpose	10 per cent.
	(*b*) Other, combined with other materials or not	10 per cent.

Chapter 42

ARTICLES MADE OF STRAW, CANE AND OTHER VEGETABLE MATERIALS FOR PLAITING

411	PLAITING OF STRAW, BARK, CANE, REED OR ESPARTO, RIBBONS OR SHAVINGS OF WOOD OR SIMILAR PLAITING MATERIALS, COMBINED OR NOT WITH OTHER MATERIALS	Free.
412	OTHER WARES OF VEGETABLE PLAITING MATERIALS, NOT SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED ELSEWHERE, COMBINED OR NOT WITH OTHER MATERIALS :—	
	(*a*) Articles for packing and transport, straw mats, roughly made, hurdles of reed, straw, etc., for building, and similar articles	10 per cent.
	(*b*) China mats and similar mats, carpets and other fabrics	20 per cent.
	(*c*) Other	20 per cent.
413	FURNITURE OF WICKERWORK OR BAMBOO	18 per cent.
414	OTHER WARES OF WICKERWORK, NOT SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED ELSEWHERE	18 per cent.
	Note.—Accessories of metal, leather, etc., required for manufacture or essential for the use of the article, but not having the character of ornaments, do not affect its classification under this Item.	

Section X

PAPER AND ITS APPLICATIONS

Chapter 43

MATERIALS USED FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF PAPER

415	WASTE PAPER AND CARDBOARD, WASTE PRINTING SHEETS; OLD PAPER OR CARDBOARD WARES INTENDED FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF PAPER	Free.
416	PAPER PULP* :—	
	(*a*) Rag pulp	Free.
	(*b*) Pulp from wood, straw, alfa or similar fibres :—	
	(1) Mechanical, including brown pulp and similar pulps	Free.
	(2) Chemical (cellulose)	Free.

Chapter 44

PAPER AND CARDBOARD, WARES OF PAPER AND CARDBOARD

GENERAL NOTE

Products weighing 300 gr. or more per sq. m. are regarded as cardboard, and articles weighing less than 300 gr. per sq. m. are treated as paper.

417	CARDBOARD IN ROLLS OR SHEETS, NOT MADE UP OR WORKED :—	
	(*a*) Common cardboard	15 per cent.
	Note.—This term covers unhardened, unpasted cardboard of natural colour, manufactured either from old paper (grey and similar cardboard), or from straw or coarse vegetable fibre, or from mechanical wood pulp.	
	(*b*) Felted cardboard	15 per cent.
	(*c*) "Duplex" and "triplex" cardboard, formed from several layers of pulp of different colouring simply compressed together	15 per cent.
	(*d*) Cardboard formed of several sheets of paper pasted on one another such as Bristol and similar cardboard	15 per cent.
	(*e*) Other cardboard not elsewhere specified or included :—	
	(1) Fibre board for the manufacture of travel goods	6 per cent.
	(2) *N.s.m.*	15 per cent.
	Note.—Cardboard covered with paper of natural colour, white or coloured in the mass, is classified under Item 417 (*e*).	
418	CARDBOARD IN ROLLS OR SHEETS, MADE UP :—	
	(*a*) Glazed (lustre)	10 per cent.
	(*b*) Surface-coated, enamelled, coloured, varnished, gilt, silvered, metallized, marbled, printed (indienné) or with printed designs, etc.; or covered with paper prepared in the same manner :—	
	(1) Coated boards for stereotyped casts	8 per cent.
	(2) Oiled, waxed, varnished, gummed	15 per cent.
	(3) *N.s.m.*	18 per cent.
	(*c*) Parchment board and imitations thereof	18 per cent.
	(*d*) Corrugated or goffered	18 per cent.
	(*e*) Others, not specified or elsewhere mentioned :—	
	(1) Fibreboard imitating leather for the manufacture of travel goods†	6 per cent.
	(2) *N.s.m.*	18 per cent.

* Admission under this Item is subject to conditions determined by the Minister of Finance.

† Cardboard is only admitted under this category if the Customs are satisfied it is for use in the manufacture of travel goods.

(*Continued on next page*)

Customs Tariff—(*Continued*)

Tariff No.	Classification	Duty
419	PAPER IN ROLLS OR SHEETS, NOT MADE UP OR WORKED, WEIGHING MORE THAN 30 GR. PER SQ. M.:—	
	(*a*) Common packing paper...	15 per cent.
	Note.—This description includes paper of natural colour or dyed in the mass, other than white, rough on at least one side. Paper made from straw or from coarse vegetable fibre of natural colour, or dyed in the mass in a single colour, and paper made from brown pulp of natural colour is included in this sub-item even if glazed on both sides.	
	(*b*) Felted paper, dyed in the mass or not ...	15 per cent.
	(*c*) Paper formed of several layers of pulp of different qualities, simply compressed together:—	
	(1) Duplex paper of two colours for packing photographic products	10 per cent.
	(2) Other	15 per cent.
	(*d*) Paper formed of several sheets of paper pasted upon one another such as Bristol and similar card	15 per cent.
	(*e*) Newsprint	10 per cent.
	Note.—This term comprises paper, not sized, not surface-coated, not glazed, not satined, not parchmented, in rolls 34 cms. or more wide, weighing 44-55 gr. per sq. m., and containing at least 60 per cent. of mechanical wood pulp.	
	(*f*) Other paper of natural colour, white or dyed in the mass, not elsewhere specified or included	15 per cent.
420	PAPER IN ROLLS OR SHEETS, NOT MADE UP OR WORKED, WEIGHING UP TO 30 GR. PER SQ. M.:—	
	(*a*) Cigarette paper	10 per cent.
	(*b*) Other, not elsewhere specified or included:—	
	(1) Weighing 18 grammes or less per sq. metre intended exclusively for the manufacture of carbon paper and stencil paper* ...	10 per cent.
	(2) *N.s.m.*	15 per cent.
421	PAPER IN ROLLS OR SHEETS, MADE UP:—	
	(*a*) Glazed (*lustre*)	10 per cent.
	(*b*) Ruled, lined or checkered	18 per cent.
	(*c*) Surface-coated or enamelled	18 per cent.
	(*d*) Oiled, waxed, coated with stearine or paraffin wax	15 per cent.
	(*e*) Indigo paper, carbon paper or similar paper	18 per cent.
	(*f*) Parchment paper and imitations thereof ...	18 per cent.
	(*g*) Gummed, coloured, varnished, gilt, silvered, coated with metal, micaceous, velveted, marbled, printed (*indienne*), with printed designs, etc.	18 per cent.
	(*h*) Diaphanous papers and transfers:—	
	(1) Transfers for industrial use	6 per cent.
	(2) *N.s.m.*	18 per cent.
	(*i*) Paper stiffened (*arme*) or strengthened with textile thread or tissue, tarred or not ...	15 per cent.
	(*k*) Crepe paper; paper corrugated, crinkled, perforated, goffered or shaped by stamping ...	18 per cent.
	(*l*) Other paper, not elsewhere specified or included	18 per cent.
422	WALLPAPER	20 per cent.
423	SHEETS OF CELLULOSE PULP FOR FILTERING AND FOR BUILDING PURPOSES	10 per cent.
424	BLOTTING BOARD AND PAPER; FILTER-PAPER AND CARDBOARD WHETHER CUT OR PLEATED OR NOT:—	
	(*a*) Blotting board and paper	18 per cent.
	(*b*) Other	10 per cent.
425	SPECIAL CARDBOARD AND PAPER, IN ROLLS, SHEETS OR BOARDS:—	
	(*a*) Vulcanized	6 per cent.
	Note.—This sub-item also includes cardboard and paper, vulcanized in rods or tubes.	
	(*b*) Covered or impregnated with artificial resins or similar materials	6 per cent.
	(*c*) Impregnated with petroleum derivatives, coal tar or similar products (cardboard or paper bituminized for roofing, etc.), strengthened or coated with sand or not	20 per cent.
	(*d*) Covered with graphite in imitation of slate or similar substances	20 per cent.
	(*e*) Hardened with mineral materials (*carton-pierre*), etc.	10 per cent.
426	CARDBOARD AND PAPER CUT OUT FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE:—	
	(*a*) In strips not more than 15 cm. wide:—	
	(1) Paper wool for packing	18 per cent.
	(2) Other	18 per cent.
	(*b*) Square or rectangular, the plain sheets (not folded) having no side exceeding 36 cm. ...	18 per cent.
	(*c*) Other shapes	18 per cent.
427	CIGARETTE PAPER:—	
	(*a*) In strips	12 per cent.
	(*b*) Cut to shape, in booklets or tubes	12 per cent.
428	ENVELOPES OF ALL SIZES, NOTEPAPER, CORRESPONDENCE CARDS WITH THEIR ENVELOPES, IN BOXES, PACKETS, ETC., OF CARDBOARD OR PAPER	20 per cent.
429	PAPER BAGS, SACKS, CORNETS AND POUCHES ...	20 per cent.
430	TRAVELLING REQUISITES AND CASES AND BOXES, OF BOARD OR PAPER, EVEN IF OF VULCANIZED BOARD NOT SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED ELSEWHERE:—	
	(*a*) Travelling requisites (trunks, valises, bags, attache cases, etc.)	20 per cent.
	(*b*) Casemakers' wares (étuis, jewel boxes, etc.) ...	24 per cent.
	(*c*) Boxes	20 per cent.
431	COPYBOOKS, REGISTERS, ACCOUNT BOOKS, NOTE BOOKS, NOTE BLOCKS, MEMORANDUM BOOKS, ALBUMS, PASSE-PARTOUTS, BLOTTERS, LETTER-RACKS, COVERS FOR BOOKS AND SIMILAR ARTICLES, OF CARDBOARD OR PAPER, EVEN COMBINED WITH OTHER MATERIALS	20 per cent.
432	BOBBINS AND TUBES OF CARDBOARD OR PAPER, PERFORATED OR NOT, FOR SPINNING AND WEAVING	12 per cent.
433	WARES OF *papier-maché*, *carton-pierre*, VULCANIZED AND SIMILAR CARDBOARD, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE	20 per cent.
434	STAMPED WARES OF CARDBOARD OR PAPER, NOT INCLUDED UNDER ITEM NO. 433, SUCH AS PLATES, TRAYS, POTS, COVERS, TUMBLERS, ETC.	20 per cent.
435	WARES OF CARDBOARD OR PAPER, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED:—	
	(*a*) Perforated cardboard or paper for Jacquard and similar machines	6 per cent.
	(*b*) Paper lace and embroidery	20 per cent.
	(*c*) Paper table-cloths and serviettes	20 per cent.
	(*d*) Other	20 per cent.
	Notes.—1. Where a distinction is drawn between wares of cardboard or paper not combined with other materials, and those combined with other materials, the following are disregarded: clasps, fastenings, corner-pieces, eyelets, textile threads, strings and other small accessories necessary for making the article or for facilitating its use, and not having the character of ornaments.	
	2. Items 427 to 435 also include articles bearing printed matter or designs, in black or colours or dry printing, of whatever kind or nature.	

* This Section only applies to paper of pure rags or of bamboo fibres in respect of which it is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs, that it is actually intended for the purpose indicated.

Chapter 45

BOOKSELLERS' WARES AND PRODUCTS OF THE GRAPHIC ARTS

Tariff No.	Classification	Duty
436	BOOKSELLERS' WARES NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED:—	
	(*a*) Printed books, illustrated or not	Free.
	(*b*) Newspapers and periodicals, illustrated or not	Free.
	(*c*) Geographical, nautical and astronomical charts and cartographic works...	Free.
	(*d*) Music, printed or engraved	Free.
437	ILLUSTRATED POSTCARDS	20 per cent.
438	PLAYING CARDS	30 per cent.
439	OTHER PICTURE WARES ON PAPER OR CARDBOARD SUCH AS PICTURES, ENGRAVINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS, CHROMOS, TRANSFERS (DECALCOMANIAS), ETC., FRAMED OR NOT:—	
	(*a*) Picture books, pictures and engravings in albums or packets with a short text or not ...	20 per cent.
	(*b*) Other:—	
	(1) Transfers for industrial use	6 per cent.
	(2) *N.s.m.*	20 per cent.
440	OTHER PRINTED MATTER OF ALL KINDS ON PAPER OR CARDBOARD, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED:—	
	(*a*) Calendars	20 per cent.
	(*b*) Other printed matter	20 per cent.

Section XI

TEXTILE MATERIALS AND TEXTILE GOODS

GENERAL NOTES RELATING TO SECTION XI

1. In the absence of any special provisions to the contrary, the items in Section XI (yarns, fabrics, etc.) have been classified without regard for any non-textile materials which may enter into their composition.

2. Yarns consisting of two or more different textile materials have been classified according to the following rules:—

Composition of Yarn	*Classification*
(*a*) Single yarn containing, closely intermixed, a total of at least 10 per cent. (in weight) of wool or fine hair fibres, whether or not mixed with silk, artificial silk waste or artificial textile fibres	Item 504 or 506.
(*b*) Single yarn containing, closely intermixed, a total of at least 10 per cent. (in weight) of textile materials classified under Chapter 46A and Chapter 46B, even if mixed with less than 10 per cent. of wool or fine hair	Chapter 46A.
(*c*) Single yarn containing, closely intermixed, a total of at least 10 per cent. (in weight) of textile materials classified under Chapter 46B, without admixture of silk, whether or not mixed with less than 10 per cent. of wool or fine hair	Chapter 46B.
(*d*) Twisted yarn, one of the component strands of which is of silk, artificial silk or artificial textile fibres, even if this strand comes under letters (*b*) and (*c*) above	Chapter 46A or 46B.
(*e*) Twisted yarn, one of the component strands of which is of wool or fine hair, even if this strand comes under letter (*a*) above	Chapter 47.
(*f*) Metal yarn (metal thread combined with textile threads), whatever the composition or nature of the textiles constituting the core	Chapter 46C.
(*g*) Mixed yarns, not mentioned above ...	Chapter of the textile material predominating (by weight) in the mixture. Where the component textile materials are present in equal weights, the following order of priority shall prevail for the purpose of classifying the mixed yarn in question:— 1. Flax or ramie 2. Cotton 3. Hemp 4. Jute 5. Vegetable textile materials coming under Item 544 6. Coarse hairs The yarn must accordingly be classified under that Item (relating to mixed yarns) which corresponds to the component textile material appearing first in the above list.

3. Fabrics and other textile goods consisting of two or more textile materials are classified in accordance with the following rules:—

(*a*) Fabrics the whole of the warp or weft (including additional threads, if any) of which is composed of one or other of the textile materials indicated in the first column of the following table are classified under the items relating to these materials, whatever the respective proportions of the textiles of which the fabric is composed.

Composition of Fabric	
Warp or Weft	*Weft or Warp*
Silk or floss silk.	All other textile materials.
Floss silk waste.	Artificial textile fibres and textile materials *ex* Chapters 47, 48 and 49.

(*Continued on next page*)

Customs Tariff—(*Continued*)

Tariff No.	Classification	Duty
	Artificial silk.	Floss silk-waste, artificial textile fibres and textile materials *ex* Chapters 47, 48 and 49.
	Artificial textile fibres.	Textile materials Chapters 47, 48 and 49.
	Wool or fine hair.	Coarse hair and vegetable textile materials.
	Horsehair.	Coarse hair and vegetable textile materials.
	Coarse hair.	Vegetable textile materials.
	Cotton.	Vegetable textile materials with the exception of flax, hemp and ramie.
	Flax, hemp or ramie (whether or not with ornamental cotton threads, stripes or bands not exceeding in weight 15 per cent. of the weight of the flax, hemp or ramie).	Cotton or other vegetable textile materials.
	Jute.	Threads of paper or vegetable textile materials other than cotton, flax, hemp, ramie.
	Other vegetable textile materials.	Paper threads.

(*b*) Fabrics composed entirely of one kind of yarn made up of two or more textile materials (closely intermixed or twisted together) are classified under the chapter to which those yarns belong.

(*c*) Velvets or plushes made of mixed materials the cut or uncut pile (right facing) of which covers entirely or for the greater part, one surface of the fabric and at the same time consists of one only of the mixed materials, fall under the chapter to which the material belongs, unless the cut or uncut pile of such velvet or plush is of wool, cotton, etc., and the plain side of silk, floss silk, artificial silk or artificial textile fibre.

(*d*) Carpets with a cut or uncut pile on the right side are classified according to the material of which such pile is made.

(*e*) Tulles and netted fabrics, lace and trimmings are classified under Chapter 46 when they contain any proportion of silk, artificial silk or artificial textile fibres. Articles of this kind containing wool or fine hair in any proportion but without any admixture of textile materials coming under Chapter 46 are classified under Chapter 47.

(*f*) In classifying embroidered work, the ground material only shall be taken into account; the type of thread used for embroidering shall not affect such classification. Chemical embroideries, and those in which the ground is not visible, shall nevertheless be excepted from this rule; in such cases the type of thread used for embroidering shall determine the classification.

(*g*) Subject to the foregoing provisions and to the exceptions provided for in the nomenclature, fabrics composed of two or more textile materials will be classified in accordance with the indications given in the following table:—

Composition of Fabric	*Classification*
Fabrics containing more than 8 per cent. in weight of *silk* or *floss silk*	Chapter 46A.
Fabrics containing more than 20 per cent. in weight of *floss silk waste* without any admixture of silk or floss silk	Chapter 46A.
Fabrics containing more than 20 per cent. in weight of *artificial silk* without any admixture of silk, floss silk or floss silk waste ...	Chapter 46B.
Fabrics containing more than 20 per cent. in weight of *artificial textile fibres* without any admixture of silk, floss silk, floss silk waste or artificial silk	Chapter 46B.
Fabrics containing in all more than 8 per cent. in weight of *textile materials coming under Chapter* 46A *and Chapter* 46B	Chapter 46A.
Fabrics containing in all more than 20 per cent. in weight of *artificial silk* and *artificial textile fibres* without any admixture of silk or floss silk	Chapter 46B.
Fabrics containing more than 10 per cent. in weight of horse hair without admixture of textile materials coming under Chapter 46	Item 516.
Mixed fabrics not specified above	Chapter of the textile material predominating in weight in the mixture. Where the component textile materials are present in equal weights the following order of priority shall prevail for the purpose of classifying the mixed fabric in question:— 1. Flax or ramie 2. Cotton 3. Hemp 4. Jute 5. Vegetable textile materials coming under Item 544 6. Coarse hair The fabric must accordingly be classified under that item (relating to mixed fabrics) which corresponds to the component textile appearing first in the above list.

4. As regards hosiery articles Chapter 51, and subject to the provision in Note 3 (*b*) above, articles composed of two or more textile materials will be classified as follows:—

(*a*) Materials and other articles containing by weight more than 8 per cent. of silk or in all more than 8 per cent. of silk, artificial silk or artificial textile fibres ...	Item 580 (*b*).
(*b*) Materials and other articles containing by weight more than 20 per cent. of artificial silk or artificial textile fibres without any admixture of silk	Item 581 (*b*).
(*c*) Materials and other articles containing by weight at least 10 per cent. of wool or fine hair, including articles containing silk, artificial silk or artificial textile fibres but not coming under letters (*a*) and (*b*) above	Item 582 (*b*).
(*d*) Materials and other articles of mixed materials not specified above	Item 583.

5. Clothing, underwear and other ready-made apparel included in Chapter 52 are to be regarded as composed of silk fabrics, artificial silk fabrics, woollen fabrics, cotton fabrics or fabrics of linen or other textile materials when they consist of fabrics which, according to the rules laid down for their classification, come under the chapter relating to silk, wool, cotton or linen and other textile materials respectively.

6. Subject to the exceptions specially provided for, Chapter 52 includes articles wholly or partly made up—i.e., hemmed, pierced (pinked), whip-stitched, bound or otherwise hand- or machine-sewn—of fabrics of all kinds, including embroideries and lace, felt, rubbered or elastic fabrics, oil cloth and other special fabrics. Subject to the same reservation, the said chapter further includes articles cut out and then put together by means of basting or pasting or by fasteners. Fabrics of all kinds simply cut out in other than square or rectangular pieces—i.e., cut out for a particular purpose—come, according to their composition and purpose, under the respective items for "made-up articles." If, however, their purpose is not obvious, the said articles are classified under the heading of sewn or made-up articles not elsewhere specified or included.

7. The classification of clothing and other made-up articles made of fabrics, felts or stuffs of different composition is determined by the element which gives the articles their special character. Linings, ribbons, piping, buttons, labels, tacking threads and all other trimmings which are only an accessory to the garments are in any case excepted.

Chapter 46

SILK, FLOSS SILK; ARTIFICIAL SILK AND ARTIFICIAL TEXTILE FIBRES; METAL YARN

Tariff No.	Classification	Duty
	A *Silk*	
441	SILKWORM COCOONS	Free.
442	FLOSS SILK, FLOSS SILK WASTE, NOILS AND SILK WASTE	Free.
443	SILK THREAD:—	
	(*a*) Raw silk in skeins (not thrown)	Free.
	(*b*) Thrown silk, not put up for retail sale:—	
	(1) Unbleached (not scoured)	4 per cent.
	(2) Scoured, bleached, dyed, printed or clouded	4 per cent.
444	THREAD OF FLOSS SILK OR OF FLOSS SILK WASTE, NOT PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE:—	
	(*a*) Of floss silk (schappe):—	
	(1) Unbleached	4 per cent.
	(2) Bleached	4 per cent.
	(3) Dyed, printed or clouded	4 per cent.
	(*b*) Of floss silk waste (bourette)	4 per cent.
445	THREAD OF SILK, FLOSS SILK OR OF FLOSS SILK WASTE, MIXED TOGETHER OR WITH OTHER TEXTILE MATERIALS, NOT PREPARED FOR RETAIL SALE ...	4 per cent.
446	THREAD OF SILK, FLOSS SILK OR OF FLOSS SILK WASTE, WHETHER MIXED OR NOT, PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE:—	
	(*a*) Of silk	15 per cent.
	(*b*) Of floss silk or of floss silk waste	15 per cent.
	A. I.—*Fabrics of Silk or Floss Silk, whether mixed together or not* (447 *to* 450).	
447	RIBBONS (A. I):—	
	(*a*) Of velvet or plush	18 per cent.
	(*b*) Other	18 per cent.
448	VELVETS AND PLUSHES (A. I)	18 per cent.
449	CREPES (A. I)	18 per cent.
450	OTHER FABRICS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED (A. I)	18 per cent.
	A. II.—*Fabrics of Silk or Floss Silk, mixed with Other Textiles* (451 to 454).	
451	RIBBONS (A. II):—	
	(*a*) Of velvet or plush	18 per cent.
	(*b*) Other	18 per cent.
452	VELVETS AND PLUSHES (A. II)	18 per cent.
453	CREPES (A. II)	18 per cent.
454	OTHER FABRICS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED (A. II)	18 per cent.
	A. III.—*Other Fabrics and Articles of Silk, of Floss Silk and of Floss Silk Waste, whether or not mixed together or with Other Textiles* (455 *to* 461).	
455	TULLES AND NETTED FABRICS (A. III)	18 per cent.
456	LACE (A. III)	18 per cent.
457	TRIMMINGS (A. III)	18 per cent.
458	EMBROIDERY (A. III):—	
	(*a*) Chemical (*aerienne*) embroidery and embroidery without visible ground	18 per cent.
	(*b*) Other	18 per cent.

(*Continued on next page*)

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Customs Tariff—(*Continued*)

Tariff No.	Classification	Duty
459	CARPETS, TABLE CLOTHS AND TAPESTRIES (A. III)	30 per cent.
460	BOLTING CLOTH (A. III)	6 per cent.
461	FABRICS OF FLOSS SILK WASTE (A. III)	18 per cent.
	B	
	Artificial Silk, Artificial Silk Waste, Artificial Textile Fibres.	
462	ARTIFICIAL SILK THREAD, NOT PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	10 per cent.
463	HORSEHAIR (ARTIFICIAL) AND FLAT THREAD (LAME) OF ARTIFICIAL SILK	10 per cent.
464	ARTIFICIAL SILK WASTE, IN THE MASS	Free.
465	ARTIFICIAL TEXTILE FIBRES, IN THE MASS OR IN BUNDLES	Free.
466	WASTE OF ARTIFICIAL SILK AND OF ARTIFICIAL TEXTILE FIBRES, CARDED OR COMBED	Free.
467	THREAD OF ARTIFICIAL SILK WASTE OR OF ARTIFICIAL TEXTILE FIBRES, NOT PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	10 per cent.
468	THREAD OF ARTIFICIAL SILK, OF ARTIFICIAL SILK WASTE OR OF ARTIFICIAL TEXTILE FIBRES, PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	15 per cent.
	B. I—*Fabrics of Pure Artificial Silk* (469 *to* 472).	
469	RIBBONS (B. I):—	
	(*a*) Of velvet or plush	18 per cent.
	(*b*) Other	18 per cent.
470	VELVET AND PLUSHES (B. I)	18 per cent.
471	CREPES (B. I)	18 per cent.
472	OTHER FABRICS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED (B. I)	18 per cent.
B. II.—*Fabrics of Artificial Silk mixed with Other Textiles except Silk, Floss Silk and Floss Silk Waste* (473 *to* 476).		
473	RIBBONS (B. II):—	
	(*a*) Of velvet or plush	18 per cent.
	(*b*) Other	18 per cent.
474	VELVET AND PLUSHES (B. II)	18 per cent.
475	CREPES (B. II)	18 per cent.
476	OTHER FABRICS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED (B. II)	18 per cent.
B. III.—*Fabrics of Artificial Silk Waste and of Pure Artificial Textile Fibres* (477 *to* 480).		
477	RIBBONS (B. III):—	
	(*a*) Of velvet or plush	18 per cent.
	(*b*) Other	18 per cent.
478	VELVET AND PLUSH (B. III)	18 per cent.
479	CREPES (B. III)	18 per cent.
480	OTHER FABRICS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED (B. III)	18 per cent.
B. IV.—*Fabrics of Artificial Silk Waste and of Artificial Textile Fibres, mixed with Other Textiles, except Silk, Floss Silk, Floss Silk Waste and Artificial Silk* (481 *to* 484).		
481	RIBBONS (B. IV):—	
	(*a*) Of velvet or plush	18 per cent.
	(*b*) Other	18 per cent.
482	VELVET AND PLUSHES (B. IV)	18 per cent.
483	CREPES (B. IV)	18 per cent.
484	OTHER FABRICS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED (B. IV)	18 per cent.
B. V.—*Other Articles of Artificial Silk, of Artificial Silk Waste and of Artificial Textile Fibres, whether or not mixed with Other Textile Materials, except Silk* (485 *to* 490).		
485	TULLES AND NETTED FABRICS (B. V)	18 per cent.
486	LACE (B. V)	18 per cent.
487	TRIMMINGS (B. V)	18 per cent.
488	EMBROIDERIES (B. V):—	
	(*a*) Chemical (*aerienne*) embroidery and embroidery without visible ground	18 per cent.
	(*b*) Other	18 per cent.
489	CARPETS, TABLE CLOTHS AND TAPESTRIES (B. V)	30 per cent.
490	BOLTING CLOTH	6 per cent.
	C	
	Metal Yarn	
491	METAL THREAD COMBINED WITH TEXTILE THREAD (METAL YARNS):—	
	(*a*) Of precious metal	15 per cent.
	(*b*) Of base metal, silvered, gilt or platinum plated	10 per cent.
	(*c*) Of base metal	4 per cent.
492	FABRICS, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS AND OTHER ARTICLES OF METAL THREAD OR YARN, FOR GARMENTS, FURNISHINGS AND SIMILAR USES:—	
	(*a*) Ribbons and trimmings	18 per cent.
	(*b*) Fabrics and other articles	18 per cent.
	Note.—Under Item 492 are included articles made entirely of metal thread or yarn, as well as those the surface of which appears to be entirely covered with such thread or yarns. Articles of which the warp or weft is formed exclusively of metal thread or yarn also come under this heading. Articles combined with metal thread or yarn but which do not comply with the above conditions are classified according to the textile material of which they are composed.	

Chapter 47

WOOL, HORSEHAIR AND OTHER ANIMAL HAIR

Tariff No.	Classification	Duty
493	WOOL IN THE MASS:—	
	(*a*) In the yolk or washed on the animal's back	Free.
	(*b*) Scoured, whether or not bleached or dyed	Free.
494	HORSEHAIR:—	
	(*a*) Unworked or washed	Free.
	(*b*) Bleached, dyed or otherwise dressed, but not curled	Free.
495	ANIMAL HAIR NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED, UNWORKED, WASHED, BLEACHED OR DYED, BUT NOT CURLED:—	
	(*a*) Hair of alpaca, llama, vicuña, camel, Angora or Cashmere goat, Angora rabbit and other similar fine hair	Free.
	(*b*) Hair of hare, rabbit (other than the Angora rabbit), beaver and other similar hair	Free.
	(*c*) Coarse hair of animals of the bovine and equine species (except horsehair), also of the ordinary goat and other similar coarse hair	Free.
496	WOOL AND FINE HAIR WASTE	Free.
497	HORSEHAIR AND COARSE HAIR WASTE	Free.
498	WOOL SHODDY	Free.
499	HORSEHAIR AND COARSE HAIR, CURLED, WHETHER MIXED WITH VEGETABLE MATERIALS OR NOT	Free.
500	WOOL AND HAIR, CARDED OR COMBED IN STRIPS	2 per cent.
501	WOOLLEN THREAD AND YARN, CARDED:—	
	(*a*) Single:—	
	(1) Unbleached	4 per cent.
	(2) Bleached, dyed or printed	4 per cent.
	(*b*) Twisted:—	
	(1) Unbleached	4 per cent.
	(2) Bleached, dyed or printed	4 per cent.
502	WOOLLEN THREAD AND YARN, COMBED:—	
	(*a*) Single:—	
	(1) Unbleached	4 per cent.
	(2) Bleached, dyed or printed	4 per cent.
	(*b*) Twisted:—	
	(1) Unbleached	4 per cent.
	(2) Bleached, dyed or printed	4 per cent.
503	THREAD AND YARN OF FINE HAIR:—	
	(*a*) Single	4 per cent.
	(*b*) Twisted	4 per cent.
504	THREAD AND YARN OF WOOL OR FINE HAIR, MIXED	4 per cent.
505	THREAD AND YARN OF COARSE HAIR OR HORSEHAIR, WHETHER OR NOT MIXED WITH VEGETABLE TEXTILE MATERIALS	4 per cent.
506	THREAD AND YARN OF WOOL, HORSEHAIR OR OTHER ANIMAL HAIR PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	15 per cent.
507	WOOLLEN FABRICS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED:—	
	(*a*) Of pure wool	18 per cent.
	(*b*) Of mixed wool	18 per cent.
508	CLOTH OF FELTED WOOL FOR PAPER-MAKING AND FOR OTHER TECHNICAL PURPOSES	10 per cent.
509	BLANKETS:—	
	(*a*) Of pure wool	24 per cent.
	(*b*) Of mixed wool	24 per cent.
	(*c*) Of coarse hair	24 per cent.
510	WOOL VELVET AND PLUSHES	18 per cent.
511	CARPETS; TABLE CLOTHS AND TAPESTRIES:—	
	(*a*) Of wool	30 per cent.
	(*b*) Of coarse hair	30 per cent.
512	WOOLLEN RIBBONS	18 per cent.
513	WOOLLEN TRIMMINGS	18 per cent.
514	WOOLLEN LACE, TULLES AND NETTED FABRICS	18 per cent.
515	WOOLLEN EMBROIDERIES:—	
	(*a*) Chemical (aérienne) embroidery, and embroidery without visible ground	18 per cent.
	(*b*) Other	18 per cent.
	Note.—In Items 507-515 "Wool" also includes fine hair.	
516	FABRICS AND OTHER ARTICLES OF HORSEHAIR, PURE AND MIXED, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED:—	
	(*a*) Fabrics	18 per cent.
	(*b*) Other articles	18 per cent.
517	FABRICS AND OTHER ARTICLES OF COARSE HAIR NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED	18 per cent.

Chapter 48

COTTON

Tariff No.	Classification	Duty
518	RAW COTTON:	
	(*a*) Linters	Free.
	(*b*) Other	Free.
519	COTTON WASTE AND DEVILLED COTTON, RAW	Free.
520	COTTON, COTTON WASTE AND DEVILLED COTTON, BLEACHED OR DYED	Free.
521	COTTON, CARDED OR COMBED	Free.
522	COTTON THREAD OR YARN, SINGLE:—	
	(*a*) Unbleached	6 per cent.
	(*b*) Bleached	6 per cent.
	(*c*) Dyed or printed	6 per cent.
	(*d*) Mercerized	6 per cent.
	(*e*) Glazed	6 per cent.
523	COTTON THREAD OR YARN, TWISTED	6 per cent.

(*Continued on next page*)

TRADE WITH THE EAST

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THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA
(Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853)

Customs Tariff—(*Continued*)

Tariff No.	Classification	Duty
524	COTTON THREAD OR YARN, CABLE TWIST	6 per cent.
525	COTTON THREAD OR YARN, MIXED	6 per cent.
526	COTTON THREAD OR YARN PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	15 per cent.
527	COTTON FABRICS, NOT FIGURED*:—	
	(*a*) Unbleached	14 per cent.
	(*b*) Bleached	18 per cent.
	(*c*) Dyed	18 per cent.
	(*d*) Printed	18 per cent.
	(*e*) Woven with threads of different colours	18 per cent.
	(*f*) Mercerized	18 per cent.
	(*g*) Glazed, moiré or goffered	18 per cent.
528	COTTON FABRICS, FIGURED:—	
	(*a*) Broché	18 per cent.
	(*b*) Otherwise figured:—	
	(1) Unbleached	14 per cent.
	(2) Not specified	18 per cent.
529	COTTON FABRICS, MIXED	18 per cent.
530	CLOTH OF FELTED COTTON FOR PAPER-MAKING AND FOR OTHER TECHNICAL PURPOSES	10 per cent.
531	GAUZE WOVEN COTTON FABRICS:—	
	(*a*) Not figured†:—	
	(1) Unbleached	18 per cent.
	(2) Bleached	18 per cent.
	(3) Dyed, printed or woven with threads of different colours	18 per cent.
	(4) Mercerized	18 per cent.
	(*b*) Broché or otherwise figured	18 per cent.
532	COTTON BLANKETS	24 per cent.
533	COTTON VELVETS AND PLUSHES, LOOPED PILE "TERRY" CLOTHS, OF COTTON:—	
	(*a*) Velvets and plushes:—	
	(1) Unbleached	14 per cent.
	(2) Other	18 per cent.
	(*b*) Looped pile "terry" cloths	18 per cent.
534	COTTON CARPETS, TABLE CLOTHS AND TAPESTRIES	30 per cent.
535	COTTON RIBBONS:—	
	(*a*) Of velvet or plush	18 per cent.
	(*b*) Other:—	
	(1) Sized thread	18 per cent.
	(2) Woven plain	18 per cent.
	(3) Woven figured	18 per cent.
536	COTTON TRIMMINGS	18 per cent.
537	COTTON TULLES AND NETTED FABRICS, PLAIN‡:—	
	(*a*) Unbleached, not dressed	14 per cent.
	(*b*) Dressed, bleached, dyed or other.	18 per cent.
538	COTTON TULLES AND NETTED FABRICS, FIGURED:—	
	(*a*) Bobbinet-tulle:—	
	(1) Unbleached, not dressed	18 per cent.
	(2) Dressed, bleached, dyed and other	18 per cent.
	(*b*) Other tulles and netted fabrics:—	
	(1) Unbleached, not dressed	14 per cent.
	(2) Dressed, bleached, dyed and other	18 per cent.
539	COTTON LACE	18 per cent.
540	COTTON EMBROIDERIES:—	
	(*a*) Chemical (aérienne) embroidery and embroidery without visible ground	18 per cent.
	(*b*) On a ground of tulle or lace	18 per cent.
	(*c*) On a ground not specified	18 per cent.

Chapter 49

FLAX, HEMP, JUTE, RAMIE AND OTHER VEGETABLE TEXTILE MATERIALS

541	FLAX:—	
	(*a*) Raw, in stalks, also retted	Free.
	(*b*) Scutched	Free.
	(*c*) Combed	Free.
	(*d*) Tow	Free.
542	HEMP:—	
	(*a*) Raw, in stalks, also retted	Free.
	(*b*) Scutched	Free.
	(*c*) Combed	Free.
	(*d*) Tow	Free.
543	JUTE:—	
	(*a*) Raw or scutched	Free.
	(*b*) Combed	Free.
	(*c*) Tow	Free.
544	OTHER VEGETABLE TEXTILE MATERIALS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED, RAW OR COMBED, INCLUDING TOW:—	
	(*a*) Ramie	Free.
	(*b*) Other (abaca, *phormium tenax*, sunn, agave, sisal, aloe, pineapple, coconut fibre, etc.).	Free.
545	FLAX OR RAMIE YARNS:—	
	(*a*) Single:—	
	(1) Unbleached	4 per cent.
	(2) Boiled, bleached, dyed and other	4 per cent.
	(*b*) Twisted:—	
	(1) Unbleached	4 per cent.
	(2) Boiled, bleached, dyed and other	4 per cent.
546	HEMP YARNS:—	
	(*a*) Single:—	
	(1) Unbleached	4 per cent.
	(2) Boiled, bleached, dyed and other	4 per cent.
	(*b*) Twisted:—	
	(1) Unbleached	4 per cent.
	(2) Boiled, bleached, dyed and other	4 per cent.
547	JUTE YARNS:—	
	(*a*) Single:—	
	(1) Unbleached	6 per cent.
	(2) Boiled, bleached, dyed and other	6 per cent.
	(*b*) Twisted:—	
	(1) Unbleached	6 per cent.
	(2) Boiled, bleached, dyed and other	6 per cent.
548	YARNS OF OTHER VEGETABLE TEXTILE MATERIALS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED:—	
	(*a*) Yarns of coconut fibre	4 per cent.
	(*b*) Other	4 per cent.
549	YARNS OF FLAX, HEMP, AND OTHER TEXTILE MATERIALS, *ex* CHAPTER 49, PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE:—	15 per cent.
550	PAPER YARNS	4 per cent.

* Fabrics are considered to be "not figured" when they only show on each surface one and the same plain weave (taffeta, cloth, serge, twill or satin).

† Plain gauze, i.e., material entirely composed of crossing points (*points de gaze*), neither broché nor figured, is regarded as not figured.

‡ Tulles and netted fabrics are regarded as plain when they show over the whole surface only one series of regular stitches of the same form and size and consist only of network resulting from weaving without any design or filling in of the meshes.

Tariff No.	Classification	Duty
551	FABRICS OF FLAX, HEMP OR RAMIE:—	
	(*a*) Not figured:—	
	(1) Unbleached	18 per cent.
	(2) Boiled or bleached	18 per cent.
	(3) Dyed	18 per cent.
	(4) Printed or woven with threads of different colours	18 per cent.
	(*b*) Figured, damask or broché	18 per cent.
552	FABRICS OF FLAX, HEMP OR RAMIE MIXED WITH COTTON OR OTHER TEXTILE MATERIALS:—	
	(*a*) Not figured:—	
	(1) Unbleached	18 per cent.
	(2) Boiled or bleached	18 per cent.
	(3) Dyed	18 per cent.
	(4) Printed or woven with threads of different colours	18 per cent.
	(*b*) Figured, damask or broché	18 per cent.
553	FABRICS OF JUTE:—	
	(*a*) Not figured, unbleached	18 per cent.
	(*b*) Other	18 per cent.
554	FABRICS OF TEXTILE MATERIALS, *ex* CHAPTER 49, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED	18 per cent.
555	VELVET AND PLUSHES OF FLAX, HEMP, RAMIE, JUTE AND OTHER TEXTILE MATERIALS *ex* CHAPTER 49	18 per cent.
556	CARPETS OF TEXTILE MATERIALS *ex* CHAPTER 49:—	
	(*a*) Of jute	30 per cent.
	(*b*) Of coconut fibre	30 per cent.
	(*c*) Other	30 per cent.
557	RIBBONS OF TEXTILE MATERIALS *ex* CHAPTER 49:—	
	(*a*) Of velvet or plush	18 per cent.
	(*b*) Of sized thread	18 per cent.
	(*c*) Other	18 per cent.
558	TRIMMINGS:—	
	(*a*) Of flax, hemp or ramie	18 per cent.
	(*b*) Of other textile materials *ex* Chapter 49	18 per cent.
559	LACE, TULLES AND NETTED FABRICS, PLAIN OR FIGURED, OF FLAX, HEMP, RAMIE OR OTHER TEXTILE MATERIALS *ex* CHAPTER 49:—	
	(*a*) Lace	18 per cent.
	(*b*) Other	18 per cent.
560	EMBROIDERY OF FLAX, HEMP, RAMIE OR OTHER TEXTILE MATERIALS *ex* CHAPTER 49:—	
	(*a*) Chemical (aérienne) embroidery and embroidery without visible ground	18 per cent.
	(*b*) Other	18 per cent.
561	FABRICS AND OTHER ARTICLES OF PAPER YARN NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED	18 per cent.

Chapter 50

WADDING AND FELTS; ROPE AND ROPEMAKERS' WARES; SPECIAL FABRICS AND ARTICLES USED FOR TECHNICAL PURPOSES

562	COTTON PURIFIED, WASHED AND FREED FROM GREASE (ABSORBENT)	Free
563	WADDING AND ARTICLES OF WADDING NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED:—	
	(*a*) Of silk, artificial silk or artificial textile fibres	10 per cent.
	(*b*) Of cotton	10 per cent.
	(*c*) Of cellulose	10 per cent.
	(*d*) Of other textile materials	10 per cent.
564	FELTS (NOT WOVEN), UNBLEACHED, BLEACHED, DYED OR PRINTED:—	
	(*a*) Containing silk, artificial silk or artificial textile fibres	10 per cent.
	(*b*) Of wool or fine animal hair	10 per cent.
	(*c*) Of coarse animal hair	10 per cent.
	(*d*) Of cotton or other vegetable textile materials	10 per cent.
565	FINISHED ARTICLES OF FELT, SIMPLY CUT OUT OR BLOCKED, SIZED OR NOT	12 per cent.
566	CABLING, CORDAGE AND TWINE, WHETHER PLAITED OR NOT:—	
	(*a*) Of cotton	12 per cent.
	(*b*) Of hemp, flax, jute, abaca, agave, aloe, sisal and similar fibres	12 per cent.
	(*c*) Other, excepting paper cordage and twine	12 per cent.
567	NETS FOR FISHING, HUNTING, PROVISIONS AND OTHER SIMILAR NETS, OF VEGETABLE TEXTILE MATERIALS:—	
	(*a*) Of cotton:—	
	(1) Fishing nets	Free.
	(2) Not specified	18 per cent.
	(*b*) Other:—	
	(1) Fishing nets	Free.
	(2) Not specified	18 per cent.
568	ROPEMAKERS' WARES NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED	18 per cent.
569	TUBING FOR FIRE-HOSE AND THE LIKE, OF TEXTILE MATERIALS, ALSO FITTED WITH METAL GEAR OR JOINTS	18 per cent.
570	TRANSMISSION OR CONVEYOR BELTS:—	
	(*a*) Of camel hair or other animal textile materials, even mixed with other textiles	10 per cent.
	(*b*) Of cotton, hemp, flax, or other vegetable textile materials	10 per cent.
571	FABRICS SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR BOOKBINDING, DRAWING AND PAINTING:—	
	(*a*) Percaline, glazed or sized, etc., for bookbinding, cardboard-box making, sheath-making and similar uses	18 per cent.
	(*b*) Tracing or transparent cloths	18 per cent.
	(*c*) Canvas prepared for painting	18 per cent.
572	FABRICS AND FELTS COVERED WITH A COATING HAVING A BASE OF CELLULOSE DERIVATIVES	18 per cent.
573	WAXED CLOTHS AND OTHER FABRICS OR FELTS OILED OR COVERED WITH A COATING HAVING A BASE OF OIL:—	
	(*a*) Coarse oiled cloths for packing, tarpaulins and the like	10 per cent.
	(*b*) Waxed or oiled fabrics of natural or artificial silk:—	
	(1) Used exclusively in the electro-technical industry	10 per cent.
	(2) Other	18 per cent.
	(*c*) Other:—	
	(1) Used exclusively in the electro-technical industry	10 per cent.
	(2) Other	18 per cent.
574	LINOLEUM, LINCRUSTA AND SIMILAR ARTICLES:—	
	(*a*) With a layer of linoleum paste:—	
	(1) On fabric or felt of textile materials	20 per cent.
	(2) On cardboard or paper	20 per cent.
	(*b*) Without a layer of linoleum paste	20 per cent.
575	FABRICS AND FELTS IMPREGNATED OR COATED WITH ASPHALT, TAR OR SIMILAR MATERIALS	10 per cent.

(*Continued on page* 1425)

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Customs Tariff—(*Continued from page* 1423)

Tariff No.	Classification	Duty
576	ELASTIC FABRICS, RIBBONS AND TRIMMINGS:—	
	(*a*) Of silk, pure or mixed	18 per cent.
	(*b*) Of artificial silk or artificial textile fibres, pure or mixed	18 per cent.
	(*c*) Of wool, pure or mixed	18 per cent.
	(*d*) Of other textile materials	18 per cent.
577	RUBBERED FABRICS AND FELTS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED:—	
	(*a*) Of silk, artificial silk, or artificial textile fibres, pure or mixed	18 per cent.
	(*b*) Of wool, pure or mixed	18 per cent.
	(*c*) Other	18 per cent.
578	INCANDESCENT MANTLES, OF TEXTILE MATERIALS	18 per cent.
579	OTHER TECHNICAL ARTICLES OF TEXTILE MATERIALS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED:—	
	(*a*) Felts and felted fabrics, stuck on rubber, on fabrics whether rubbered or not, or on leather, for the manufacture of card fillets or for all other technical uses:—	
	(1) For the manufacture of card fillets	4 per cent.
	(2) For all other technical purposes	10 per cent.
	(*b*) Straining cloths (*etreindelles*) and coarse fabrics for oil refineries and similar purposes	10 per cent.
	(*c*) Wicks for lamps and candles	10 per cent.
	(*d*) Other	10 per cent.

Chapter 51

HOSIERY

GENERAL NOTES

1. The following items also include elastic or rubbered hosiery, with the exception of elastic fabrics and ribbons in the piece and articles coming under Item 593.

2. Hosiery fabrics cut out for a particular purpose, in other than square or rectangular shape, and hosiery articles woven ready-shaped are classified according to their character, under figures 2, 3, 4 or 5 of the respective sub-items of Items 580 to 582, or under (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) or (*e*) of Item 583.

3. Hosiery articles sewn or made up (garments, gloves, etc.) are also included under this chapter.

580	HOSIERY OF SILK, PURE OR MIXED:—	
	(*a*) Of silk, pure:—	
	(1) In the piece	24 per cent.
	(2) Gloves	24 per cent.
	(3) Stockings and socks	24 per cent.
	(4) Underwear	24 per cent.
	(5) Articles not specified	24 per cent.
	(*b*) Of Silk, mixed:—	
	(1) In the piece	24 per cent.
	(2) Gloves	24 per cent.
	(3) Stockings and socks	24 per cent.
	(4) Underwear	24 per cent.
	(5) Articles not specified	24 per cent.
581	HOSIERY OF ARTIFICIAL SILK OR ARTIFICIAL TEXTILE FIBRES, PURE OR MIXED:—	
	(*a*) Of artificial silk or artificial textile fibres, pure:	
	(1) In the piece	24 per cent.
	(2) Gloves	24 per cent.
	(3) Stockings and socks	24 per cent.
	(4) Underwear	24 per cent.
	(5) Articles not specified	24 per cent.
	(*b*) Of artificial silk or artificial textile fibres, mixed:—	
	(1) In the piece	24 per cent.
	(2) Gloves	24 per cent.
	(3) Stockings and socks	24 per cent.
	(4) Underwear	24 per cent.
	(5) Articles not specified	24 per cent.
582	HOSIERY OF WOOL, PURE OR MIXED:—	
	(*a*) Of pure wool:—	
	(1) In the piece	24 per cent.
	(2) Gloves	24 per cent.
	(3) Stockings and socks	24 per cent.
	(4) Underwear	24 per cent.
	(5) Articles not specified	24 per cent.
	(*b*) Of mixed wool:—	
	(1) In the piece	24 per cent.
	(2) Gloves	24 per cent.
	(3) Stockings and socks	24 per cent.
	(4) Underwear	24 per cent.
	(5) Articles not specified	24 per cent.
583	HOSIERY OF COTTON OR OTHER VEGETABLE TEXTILE MATERIALS:—	
	(*a*) In the piece	24 per cent.
	(*b*) Gloves	24 per cent.
	(*c*) Stockings and socks	24 per cent.
	(*d*) Underwear	24 per cent.
	(*e*) Articles not specified	24 per cent.

Tariff No.	Classification	Duty

Chapter 52

CLOTHING, UNDERWEAR AND MADE-UP ARTICLES OF ALL KINDS

584	CLOTHING FOR MEN NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED:—	
	(*a*) Of fabrics of silk, artificial silk or artificial textile fibres	24 per cent.
	(*b*) Of fabrics of wool	24 per cent.
	(*c*) Of fabrics of cotton, flax or other textile materials	24 per cent.
585	CLOTHING FOR WOMEN NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED:—	
	(*a*) Of fabrics of silk	24 per cent.
	(*b*) Of fabrics of artificial silk or artificial textile fibres	24 per cent.
	(*c*) Of fabrics of wool	24 per cent.
	(*d*) Of fabrics of cotton, flax or other textile materials	24 per cent.
	(*e*) Of fabrics of metal thread or yarn	24 per cent.
586	CLOTHING AND UNDERWEAR OF RUBBERED, OILED AND OF OTHER SPECIAL FABRICS, *ex* CHAPTER 50:	
	(*a*) Rubbered or oiled	24 per cent.
	(*b*) Other	24 per cent.
587	UNDERWEAR FOR MEN NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED:—	
	(*a*) Of silk	24 per cent.
	(*b*) Of artificial silk or artificial textile fibres	24 per cent.
	(*c*) Of wool	24 per cent.
	(*d*) Of cotton, flax or other textile materials	24 per cent.
588	UNDERWEAR FOR WOMEN NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED:—	
	(*a*) Of silk	24 per cent.
	(*b*) Of artificial silk or artificial textile fibres	24 per cent.
	(*c*) Of wool	24 per cent.
	(*d*) Of cotton, flax or other textile materials	24 per cent.
589	TABLE LINEN, BED LINEN AND TOILET LINEN:—	
	(*a*) Of silk, artificial silk or artificial textile fibres	24 per cent.
	(*b*) Of cotton	24 per cent.
	(*c*) Of flax or hemp	24 per cent.
	(*d*) Of other textile materials	24 per cent.
590	POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS:—	
	(*a*) Of silk	24 per cent.
	(*b*) Of artificial silk or artificial textile fibres	24 per cent.
	(*c*) Of flax, hemp or ramie	24 per cent.
	(*d*) Of cotton or other materials	24 per cent.
591	SHAWLS, SCARVES, KERCHIEFS AND NECKERCHIEFS:	
	(*a*) Of silk	24 per cent.
	(*b*) Of artificial silk or artificial textile fibres	24 per cent.
	(*c*) Of wool	24 per cent.
	(*d*) Of cotton or other materials	24 per cent.
592	NECKTIES:—	
	(*a*) Of silk	24 per cent.
	(*b*) Of artificial silk or artificial textile fibres	24 per cent.
	(*c*) Of other textile materials	24 per cent.
593	CORSETS, CORSET-BELTS, BUST-BODICES, BRACES, SUSPENDERS AND SIMILAR ARTICLES:—	
	(*a*) Corsets, corset-belts, bust-bodices and similar articles	24 per cent.
	(*b*) Braces, suspenders and similar articles:—	24 per cent.
594	BAGS OR SACKS FOR PACKING:—	
	(*a*) Of jute fabrics:—	
	(1) Used	6 per cent.
	(2) New	18 per cent.
	(*b*) Of cotton fabrics	18 per cent.
	(*c*) Other	18 per cent.
595	TILTS, AWNINGS AND SAILS FOR SHIPS, AND THE LIKE:	
	(*a*) Awnings	18 per cent.
	(*b*) Others	12 per cent.
596	TRAVELLING BAGS, MARKET BAGS, HANDBAGS, CASES AND OTHER SHEATH-MAKERS' WARES OF FABRIC, FELT OR HOSIERY	24 per cent.
597	SEWN OR MADE-UP ARTICLES OF FABRIC, FELT OR STUFF NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED	24 per cent.

Chapter 53

RAGS AND SCRAPS OF TEXTILE MATERIAL

598	NEW WASTE OF FABRICS, FELTS AND HOSIERY, TAILORS' SELVEDGES AND CLIPPINGS NO LONGER ADAPTED TO THEIR ORIGINAL PURPOSE	Free.
599	RAGS AND SCRAPS OF FABRICS, FELTS OR HOSIERY, WORN CLOTHING AND UNDERWEAR, OLD NETS, CORDAGE AND THE LIKE, IN PARTICULAR, SUCH AS ARE ADAPTED FOR NOTHING EXCEPT UNRAVELLING, PAPER MANUFACTURE, ETC.	Free.

(*Continued on next page*)

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Customs Tariff—(*Continued*)

Tariff No.	Classification	Duty

Section XII

FOOTWEAR, HATS, UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS; ARTICLES OF FASHION

Chapter 54

FOOTWEAR

600	COMMON HALF BOOTS, UNLINED, AND COMMON BOOTS OF OX, COW OR HORSE LEATHER, OF NATURAL COLOUR, OR WAXED	15 per cent
601	SLIPPERS AND HOUSE FOOTWEAR:—	
	(*a*) Of leather	24 per cent.
	(*b*) Of textile materials	24 per cent.
	(*c*) Of other materials	24 per cent.
602	OTHER LEATHER FOOTWEAR WITH SOLES OF LEATHER OR RUBBER:—	
	(*a*) Footwear with soles less than 23 cms. in length	24 per cent.
	(*b*) Footwear with soles of 23 cms. or more in length	24 per cent.
602	FOOTWEAR OF TEXTILE MATERIALS OR OF VEGETABLE MATERIALS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED, WITH SOLES OF LEATHER OR RUBBER:—	
	(*a*) Of fabric of silk or artificial silk, pure or mixed, of fabric woven of metal threads, or of embroidered fabric	24 per cent.
	(*b*) Other	24 per cent.
	Notes on Items 601, 602 *and* 603.—(1) In classifying footwear made of fabric with leather parts or trimmings, inside or outside leather bands or straps for fixing eyelets or hooks, and also inside or outside leather strengthening on the front or back part of the footwear are disregarded. (2) Footwear of which only seams, welts, button holes, pompons, bows and other small accessories are of silk or artificial silk are not included under Item 603 (*a*).	
604	FOOTWEAR OF RUBBER	24 per cent.
605	FOOTWEAR NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED:	
	(*a*) Footwear with soles of wood	15 per cent.
	(*b*) Sabots (wooden shoes)	15 per cent.
	(*c*) Other	15 per cent.
606	UPPERS, LEGS AND OTHER READY-MADE PARTS OF FOOTWEAR:—	
	(*a*) Of leather	15 per cent.
	(*b*) Of textile materials and other	15 per cent.

Chapter 55

HATS AND CAPS

607	FELT SHAPES FOR HATS:—	
	(*a*) Of hair-felt or wool- and hair-felt	10 per cent.
	(*b*) Of wool-felt	10 per cent.
608	HAT-SHAPES OF STRAW, PALM FIBRE, BARK, WOOD-CHIP, ESPARTO OR OTHER SIMILAR MATERIALS:—	
	(*a*) Plaited in a single piece	15 per cent.
	(*b*) Other	15 per cent.
609	HAT-SHAPES OF PLAITS, BANDS OR THREADS OR TEXTILE MATERIAL, PAPER OR OTHER MATERIALS DERIVED FROM CELLULOSE OR SIMILAR MATERIALS	15 per cent.
610	FELT HATS FOR MEN:—	
	(*a*) Of hair-felt or wool- and hair-felt	24 per cent.
	(*b*) Of wool-felt	24 per cent.
611	HATS FOR MEN; OF STRAW, PALM FIBRE, BARK, WOOD-CHIP, ESPARTO OR OTHER SIMILAR MATERIALS	24 per cent.
612	OTHER HATS FOR MEN:—	
	(*a*) Of silk or artificial silk fabric, pure or mixed...	24 per cent.
	(*b*) Of leather	24 per cent.
	(*c*) Of other materials	24 per cent.
613	FELT HATS FOR WOMEN:—	
	(*a*) Of hair-felt or wool- and hair-felt	24 per cent.
	(*b*) Of wool-felt	24 per cent.
614	HATS FOR WOMEN; OF STRAW, PALM FIBRE, BARK, WOOD-CHIP, ESPARTO OR OTHER SIMILAR MATERIALS	24 per cent.
615	HATS FOR WOMEN; OF TEXTILE MATERIALS (EXCEPT FELT), AND OTHER HATS FOR WOMEN NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE	24 per cent.
616	CAPS, BONNETS AND "BERETS":—	
	(*a*) Of fabric, felt or fulled hosiery...	24 per cent.
	(*b*) Of leather or skin	24 per cent.
	(*c*) Of rubber...	24 per cent.
	(*d*) Of other materials	24 per cent.
	Note.—Caps, bonnets and bérets of non-fulled hosiery or of underwear material are classed under hosiery or underwear.	

Chapter 56

UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, WALKING STICKS

617	UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS	24 per cent.
618	WALKING-STICKS; SHAFTS AND HANDLES OF UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS	18 per cent.
619	HANDLES AND KNOBS FOR WALKING-STICKS, UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS	15 per cent.
620	MOUNTINGS AND PARTS THEREOF, ALSO TRIMMINGS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED, FOR UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS AND WALKING-STICKS ...	15 per cent.
621	WHIPS, WHIP-HANDLES AND RIDING-WHIPS ...	24 per cent.

Chapter 57

PREPARED ORNAMENTAL FEATHERS AND ARTICLES MADE OF FEATHERS; ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS; ARTICLES OF HUMAN HAIR; FANS

622	ORNAMENTAL FEATHERS, PREPARED, DRESSED OR MOUNTED, INCLUDING THROATS, HEADS, WINGS AND SKINS OF BIRDS	18 per cent.
623	MADE-UP FEATHER ARTICLES, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED	24 per cent.
624	PARTS AND ELEMENTS OF ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, FOLIAGE AND FRUITS	15 per cent.
625	ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, FOLIAGE AND FRUITS ...	24 per cent.
626	PREPARED HUMAN HAIR; HUMAN HAIR PADS OF ALL KINDS; ARTICLES OF HUMAN HAIR NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED	24 per cent.
627	FANS	24 per cent.

Tariff No.	Classification	Duty

Section XIII

WARES OF STONE AND OF OTHER MINERAL MATERIALS; CERAMIC PRODUCTS; GLASS AND GLASSWARE

Chapter 58

WARES OF STONE AND OTHER MINERAL MATERIALS

628	PAVING BLOCKS AND SLABS OF NATURAL STONE ...	3 per cent.
629	WARES OF STONE NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED:—	
	(*a*) Simply cut or sawn, with smooth or plain surface:—	
	(1) Of marble, alabaster and serpentine ...	6 per cent.
	(2) Of granite, prophyry, syenite and similar hard stones	6 per cent.
	(3) Of other stone	6 per cent.
	(*b*) Shaped or turned, but not polished or carved:—	
	(1) Of marble, alabaster and serpentine ...	6 per cent.
	(2) Of granite, porphyry, syenite and similar hard stones	6 per cent.
	(3) Of other stone	6 per cent.
	(*c*) Polished, decorated or otherwise worked, but not carved:—	
	(1) Of marble, alabaster and serpentine ...	18 per cent.
	(2) Of granite, porphyry, syenite and similar hard stones	18 per cent.
	(3) Of other stone	18 per cent.
	(*d*) Carved	18 per cent.
630	SLATE, WORKED:—	
	(*a*) In slabs or sheets	10 per cent.
	(*b*) Roofing slates	10 per cent.
	(*c*) Slates, framed or not, for writing or drawing	10 per cent.
	(*d*) Other slate wares	10 per cent.
631	PREPARED LITHOGRAPHIC STONES, WHETHER OR NOT BEARING WRITING OR DRAWING	6 per cent.
632	GRINDSTONES, WOOD GRINDSTONES FOR PAPER MAKING AND SIMILAR STONES, WHETHER MOUNTED OR NOT:—	
	(*a*) Of natural stone	10 per cent.
	(*b*) Of artificial stone	10 per cent.
633	GRINDSTONES, WHETSTONES AND POLISHING STONES OF NATURAL STONE	10 per cent.
634	GRINDSTONES, WHETSTONES AND POLISHING STONES OF NATURAL OR ARTIFICIAL ABRASIVES	10 per cent.
635	PAPER AND BOARD COVERED WITH NATURAL OR ARTIFICIAL ABRASIVES	10 per cent.
636	FABRICS COVERED WITH NATURAL OR ARTIFICIAL ABRASIVES	10 per cent.
637	ARTICLES INTENDED FOR HEAT-RESISTING PURPOSES MADE OF KIESELGUHR, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED	10 per cent.
638	BUILDING BRICKS, SLABS, PIPES AND OTHER WARES, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED, OF ASPHALT, PURE OR MIXED, OR OF SIMILAR MATERIALS	10 per cent.
639	MANUFACTURES OF CEMENT, REINFORCED CONCRETE, OR ARTIFICIAL STONE, REINFORCED OR NOT, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED	10 per cent.
640	MANUFACTURES OF PLASTER OR OF COMPOUNDS OF PLASTER AND OTHER MATERIALS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED:—	
	(*a*) Boards, tiles, panels, and the like, not ornamented	10 per cent.
	(*b*) Casts and other manufactures	15 per cent.
641	MANUFACTURES OF ASBESTOS CEMENT (FIBRO-CEMENT) SUCH AS PLATES, TILES, PIPES, ETC. ...	6 per cent.
642	MANUFACTURES OF ASBESTOS:—	
	(*a*) Paper and board of asbestos, even simply cut into discs, rings, etc.	10 per cent.
	(*b*) Thread, yarn and cord of asbestos, even plaited	6 per cent.
	(*c*) Fabrics of asbestos	10 per cent.
	(*d*) Other asbestos manufactures, including clothing and footwear	10 per cent.
643	MANUFACTURES OF MICA:—	
	(*a*) Sheets or plates of mica, simply cut in a regular shape or for a particular purpose ...	5 per cent.
	(*b*) Sheets formed of plates of mica stuck together, even on paper or tissue...	5 per cent.
	(*c*) Other mica manufactures	10 per cent.
644	STATUETTES, FANCY, ORNAMENTAL AND DECORATIVE ARTICLES OF STONE AND OTHER MINERAL MATERIALS	18 per cent.
645	WARES OF MINERAL MATERIALS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED:—	
	(*a*) Ornamental	18 per cent.
	(*b*) Other	10 per cent.

Chapter 59

CERAMIC PRODUCTS

GENERAL NOTES

1. In the classification of wares of one colour no account shall be taken of the mark or name of the manufacturer or vendor, or of any inscriptions, even if these form no part of such marks, and even if they are surrounded by a design, when such inscriptions indicate the country of production, the nature of the article or the material of which it is composed, without forming a real decoration. Wares in one colour shall be classified as such, even if they have stamped ornaments or ornaments in relief produced in the paste.

2. Only wares which, apart from the natural colour of the unenamelled paste, are of one uniform colour over the entire surface, both outside and in, shall be considered to be of one colour.

646	BUILDING BRICKS:—	
	(*a*) Ordinary:—	
	(1) Solid	10 per cent.
	(2) Other (hollow, grooved, of special form, etc.)	12 per cent.
	(*b*) Ornamental or facing bricks, neither glazed nor enamelled	12 per cent.
	(*c*) Glazed or enamelled	12 per cent.
647	ROOFING TILES:—	
	(*a*) Non-interlocking:—	
	(1) Neither glazed nor enamelled	10 per cent.
	(2) Glazed or enamelled	10 per cent.
	(*b*) Interlocking:—	
	(1) Neither glazed or enamelled	10 per cent.
	(2) Glazed nor enamelled.	10 per cent.
648	PIPES OF COMMON FIRED CLAY	6 per cent.
649	WARES OF COMMON FIRED CLAY NOT MENTIONED ELSEWHERE:—	
	(*a*) Paving and facing tiles	15 per cent.
	(*b*) Architectural ornaments	15 per cent.

(*Continued on page* 1429)

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Customs Tariff—(*Continued from page* 1426)

Tariff No.	Classification	Duty
	(*c*) Other common pottery :—	
	(1) Neither glazed nor enamelled	15 per cent.
	(2) Glazed or enamelled	15 per cent.
650	FIREPROOF BRICKS AND STRUCTURAL PARTS (OF CHAMOTTE, DINAS, MAGNESITE, ETC.)	10 per cent.
651	OTHER FIREPROOF PRODUCTS (PIPES, RETORTS, CRUCIBLES, ETC.)	10 per cent.
652	BRICKS AND SLABS FOR PAVING, OF STONEWARE, MORE THAN 30 MM. THICK	15 per cent.
653	PIPES AND JOINTS OF STONEWARE	15 per cent.
654	UTENSILS AND APPARATUS FOR CHEMICAL AND OTHER TECHNICAL USES, TROUGHS, TUBS AND OTHER RECEPTACLES OF STONEWARE FOR USE IN FARMING	10 per cent.
655	PAVING AND FACING TILES OF STONEWARE, FAIENCE OR FINE EARTHENWARE	15 per cent.
656	STOVES AND PARTS OF STOVES OF CERAMIC MATERIALS	15 per cent.
657	FIXED APPLIANCES, FOR SANITARY OR HYGIENIC PURPOSES, OF CERAMIC MATERIALS	18 per cent.
658	STATUETTES, FANCY, ORNAMENTAL AND DECORATIVE ARTICLES OF CERAMIC MATERIALS	24 per cent.
659	ARTICLES OF STONEWARE NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED	15 per cent.
660	ARTIFICIAL TEETH OF PORCELAIN	15 per cent.
661	WARES OF FAIENCE OR FINE EARTH NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED :—	
	(*a*) Crockery and household and toilet articles :—	
	(1) White, or in one colour	24 per cent.
	(2) In more than one colour, or decorated in colours, even gilt, silvered, etc.	24 per cent.
	(*b*) Others :—	
	(1) White, or in one colour :—	
	(A) For chemical and other technical uses	10 per cent.
	(B) Not specified	24 per cent.
	(2) In more than one colour, or decorated in colours, even gilt, silvered, etc.	24 per cent.
662	WARES OF PORCELAIN NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED :—	
	(*a*) Crockery and household and toilet articles :—	
	(1) White, or in one colour	24 per cent.
	(2) In more than one colour, or decorated in colours, even gilt, silvered, etc.	24 per cent.
	(*b*) Others :—	
	(1) White, or in one colour :—	
	(A) For chemical and other technical uses	10 per cent.
	(B) Not Specified	24 per cent.
	(2) In more than one colour, or decorated in colours, even gilt, silvered, etc.	24 per cent.

Chapter 60

GLASS AND GLASSWARE

GENERAL NOTES.

1. In classifying glassware, no account shall be taken of trade marks, the name of the manufacturer or vendor, the indication of the country of origin, indications of dimensions or capacity and gauging marks, or gradation scales, even when such markings or indications are contained in a frame which does not constitute a real decoration.

2. Glass articles with emery-ground stoppers and necks, or with their ends, bottoms and sides simply ground, whether or not polished, shall remain classified as unworked articles.

663	CULLET, BROKEN GLASS, CRUSHED GLASS	Free.
664	GLASS IN THE MASS (EXCEPT OPTICAL GLASS), UNWORKED GLASS, IN BARS, RODS OR TUBES :—	
	(*a*) Glass in the mass	Free.
	(*b*) Bars or rods	10 per cent.
	(*c*) Tubes	10 per cent.
665	GLASS CAST OR ROLLED INTO SHEETS OR PLATES, UNWORKED —	
	(*a*) Plate-glass in the rough	12 per cent.
	(*b*) Glass, fluted, impressed, corrugated, cathedral hammered glass and the like :—	
	(1) Uncoloured	12 per cent.
	(2) Coloured or flashed	12 per cent.
	(*c*) Wired glass	12 per cent.
666	SHEET-GLASS, DRAWN OR BLOWN, UNWORKED (WINDOW GLASS) :—	
	(*a*) Uncoloured	6 per cent.
	(*b*) Coloured or flashed	6 per cent.
667	SHEET OR PLATE GLASS, WORKED :—	
	(*a*) Simply bent or curved; with worked or bevelled edges	15 per cent.
	(*b*) Unpolished, muslined or frosted	15 per cent.
	(*c*) Ground or polished on one or two surfaces ...	15 per cent.
	(*d*) Engraved, gilt, decorated, or painted... ...	18 per cent.
668	SHEET-GLASS, TINNED, SILVERED, OR COATED WITH PLATINUM; LOOKING-GLASSES AND MIRRORS :—	
	(*a*) Unframed	18 per cent.
	(*b*) Framed	18 per cent.
669	SAFETY GLASS AND PLATE-GLASS :—	
	(*a*) Formed of two or more sheets...	15 per cent.
	(*b*) Other	15 per cent.
670	ROOFING TILES, PAVING-SLABS AND BLOCKS, AND FACING TILES, OR CAST OR MOULDED GLASS, WHETHER WIRED OR NOT	10 per cent.
671	CARBOYS, BOTTLES AND FLASKS OF UNWORKED GLASS :—	
	(*a*) Holding more than 2½ litres	18 per cent.
	(*b*) Holding more than 25 centilitres and up to 2½ litres	18 per cent.
	(*c*) Holding 25 centilitres or less	18 per cent.
	Note.—Carboys, bottles and flasks, whether or not cased in wicker or covered with basketwork of metal, osier or the like, and bottles and flasks with a simple mechanical stopper are also included in this category.	
672	GLASS BULBS FOR ELECTRIC LAMPS AND VALVES ...	12 per cent.
673	GLASS ARTICLES FOR LIGHTING AND THEIR PARTS OR ACCESSORIES OF GLASS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED	18 per cent.
674	SPECIAL GLASSWARE AND OBJECTS IN CAST QUARTZ FOR LABORATORIES AND SCIENTIFIC USE :—	
	(*a*) Glassware blown or worked with a blow-pipe	8 per cent.
	(*b*) Objects of fused quartz or silica	8 per cent.
675	BLOWN OR PRESSED GLASSWARE NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED :—	
	(*a*) Of blown glass, unworked :—	
	(1) In natural, greenish, brownish or blackish colours	24 per cent.
	(2) Uncoloured, white or half-white	24 per cent.
	(3) Coloured throughout, or flashed	24 per cent.
	(*b*) Of pressed glass, unworked :—	
	(1) In natural, greenish, brownish or blackish colours	24 per cent.
	(2) Uncoloured, white or half-white	24 per cent.
	(3) Coloured throughout, or flashed	24 per cent.
	(*c*) Of blown or pressed glass, worked :—	
	(1) Ground	24 per cent.
	(2) Polished, cut, engraved, painted, gilt, silvered or otherwise decorated	24 per cent.
	(*d*) Combined with other materials	24 per cent.
676	BOTTLES AND OTHER INSULATING RECEPTACLES, BOTTLES AND FLASKS ENCASED IN LEATHER, FELT, METAL, ETC.	18 per cent.
677	OPTICAL GLASS AND SPECTACLE GLASS, UNWORKED	Free.
678	GLASS FOR WATCHES AND CLOCKS :—	
	(*a*) Unworked in balls or segments	Free.
	(*b*) Simply cut	10 per cent.
	(*c*) Worked	10 per cent.
679	SMALL GLASSWARE (GLASS BEADS, ARTIFICIAL PRECIOUS STONES, LUSTRE-DROPS AND THE LIKE); SPUN GLASS AND GLASS WOOL :—	
	(*a*) Small glassware :—	
	(1) Glass beads	12 per cent.
	(2) Other	12 per cent.
	(*b*) Spun glass and glass wool	3 per cent.
680	ARTICLES MADE OF SMALL GLASSWARE, WHETHER OR NOT COMBINED WITH OTHER MATERIALS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED	18 per cent.
681	OTHER ARTICLES OF GLASS, WHETHER OR NOT COMBINED WITH OTHER MATERIALS :—	
	(*a*) Stained window glass, paintings on glass, positive and negative photographic plates, and glass mosaics	18 per cent.
	(*b*) Artificial glass eyes.	10 per cent.
	(*c*) Not elsewhere specified or included	18 per cent.

Section XIV

REAL PEARLS, PRECIOUS STONES, PRECIOUS METALS AND WARES OF THOSE MATERIALS; COIN (SPECIE)

Chapter 61

REAL PEARLS, PRECIOUS STONES, PRECIOUS METALS AND WARES OF THOSE MATERIALS

GENERAL NOTES

1. Metals of the platinum group (osmium, rhodium, ruthenium, palladium and iridium) are assimilated to platinum.

2. The category of precious metals comprises not only pure gold, silver and platinum, but also metal alloys containing any proportion of those metals.

Alloys of gold and silver with or without the addition of base metals are included under "gold," whatever the respective proportions of the two previous metals.

Alloys containing platinum or metals of the platinum group are assimilated to platinum; alloys of gold and palladium, however, are assimilated to gold.

3. Jewellery consisting of precious metals combined with precious or semi-precious stones, imitation or artificial stones, real or artificial pearls, coral, jet, etc., must be placed under *jewellery* (*joaillerie*), regardless of the respective proportions of the metals and other components.

4. Subject to the exceptions expressly provided for elsewhere, the present chapter also covers wares other than jewellery (*joaillerie*)—such as goldsmiths' wares, jewelled ornaments (*bijouterie*), etc.—composed in part of precious metals, provided that such metals enter into the composition of the articles otherwise than as mere settings or accessories.

5. Articles covered by Chapter 61 which are composed of pieces or parts of different precious metals are classified as platinum if containing platinum and as gold if they contain gold but no platinum.

682	REAL PEARLS, INCLUDING CULTURED PEARLS :—	
	(*a*) Unworked	Free.
	(*b*) Worked	Free.
683	PRECIOUS AND SEMI-PRECIOUS STONES, NATURAL OR SYNTHETIC :—	
	(*a*) Unworked	Free.
	(*b*) Cut or otherwise worked, but not mounted ...	Free.
	(*c*) Articles not elsewhere specified or included ...	Free.
684	SILVER, UNWORKED: IN LUMPS, INGOTS, CAST BARS, POWDER, SCRAP, WASTE AND ASH...	Free.
685	GOLD, UNWORKED: IN LUMPS, INGOTS, CAST BARS, POWDER, SCRAP, WASTE AND ASH	Free.
686	PLATINUM, UNWORKED: IN LUMPS, INGOTS, CAST BARS, GRAINS, POWDER, SPONGE, SCRAP, WASTE AND ASH	Free.

(*Continued on next page*)

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Customs Tariff—(*Continued*)

Tariff No.	Classification	Duty
687	SILVER, PARTLY WORKED:—	
	(*a*) Rolled or drawn, in bars, threads, sheets, plates, bands, strips, wire, tubes, etc., not shaped	Free.
	(*b*) Beaten into foil without consistence; in impalpable powder	4 per cent.
	(*c*) Purl, spangles and cut-out shapes	6 per cent.
	(*d*) Cast, die-stamped or pressed wares, in the rough; blanks of articles intended to be further worked	6 per cent.
688	GOLD, PARTLY WORKED:—	
	(*a*) Rolled or drawn, in bars, threads, sheets, plates, bands, strips, wire, tubes, etc., not shaped	Free.
	(*b*) Beaten into foil without consistence; in impalpable powder	4 per cent.
	(*c*) Cast, die-stamped or pressed wares, in the rough; blanks of articles intended to be further worked	6 per cent.
689	PLATINUM, PARTLY WORKED:—	
	(*a*) Beaten, rolled or drawn	Free.
	(*b*) Cast, die-stamped or pressed wares, in the rough; blanks of articles intended to be further worked	6 per cent.
690	WARES OF SILVER AND SILVER GILT:—	
	(*a*) Jewellery (*joaillerie*) and jewelled ornaments (*bijouterie*)	20 per cent.
	(*b*) Silversmiths' wares	20 per cent.
	(*c*) Other wares not elsewhere specified or included	20 per cent.
691	WARES OF GOLD:—	
	(*a*) Jewellery (*joaillerie*) and jewelled ornaments (*bijouterie*)	20 per cent.
	(*b*) Goldsmiths' wares	20 per cent.
	(*c*) Other wares not elsewhere specified or included	20 per cent.
692	WARES OF PLATINUM:—	
	(*a*) Jewellery (*joaillerie*), jewelled ornaments (*bijouterie*), goldsmiths' wares...	20 per cent.
	(*b*) Other wares not elsewhere specified or included	6 per cent.

Chapter 62

COIN (SPECIE)

693	GOLD COIN	Free.
694	SILVER COIN	Free.
695	BASE METAL COINS	Free.

Section XV

BASE METALS AND ARTICLES MADE THEREFROM

GENERAL NOTES ON SECTION XV.

1. Any alloy of two base metals is classified under the metal which predominates by weight in the mixture; any alloy of several base metals comes under the metal which predominates by weight over any of the other components.

This rule, however, does not apply to crude ferro-alloys and cupro-alloys or to copper or tin solders.

Alloys of copper with nickel, with zinc and nickel, etc., are treated as nickel when the proportion of the latter exceeds 10 per cent.

2. Unless otherwise expressly stipulated, articles composed of combinations of base metals, or of base metals combined with any material other than precious metals, are classified according to the following rules:—

A.—Combinations of base metals without other materials:—

Articles in which the total weight of iron, cast iron and steel exceeds the proportion of the total weight of metals classified under chapters 64 to 71 of Section XV are classed under Chapter 63 (Iron, Cast Iron and Steel).

Where there is no preponderance of iron, cast iron and steel in the composition of the articles, or when non-ferrous metals exclusively are involved, the articles are classified under the non-ferrous metal which preponderates by weight in the mixture.

B.—Base metals combined with any material other than precious metals.

Articles of base metals combined with non-metallic substances, not specially classified as such shall be classified under Section XV, provided the metals entering into their composition confer upon them predominatingly the character of articles of metal, whatever the actual proportions of the component materials.

Such articles shall in any case, be classified in accordance with the rules laid down under *A* above.

3. Articles belonging to Section XV and classified under separate headings or sub-headings, according as they are *unworked* or *worked*, shall, if the kind of process undergone is not exactly defined, and in the absence of special provisions to the contrary, be deemed to be:—

A.—*Unworked*, in the case of the crude products of casting, forging, rolling, drawing, stamping or pressing not having undergone further processing.

The following processes will not cause the articles to be regarded as *worked*: the removal by rough paring or grinding, or by the hammer, chisel or file, of burrs, fins, seams, or other casting or stamping flaws; the cutting-off of dead-heads or defective ends; dipping in acid to remove scale; ordinary cleaning by sand blast; coarse roughing-down, scraping or pickling, solely to ascertain the absence of defects in the article; the presence of rough coats of graphite, oil, tar, red lead, asphalt and the like, obviously intended to protect the articles from rust or other oxidation, also the presence of ordinary inscriptions, trade or other marks, cast, stamped, punched, printed, etc.

B.—*Worked*, in the case of all articles which, in addition to the operations entitling them to be considered as unworked, have been further worked on the surface, or on any part thereof, changed in shape or improved in appearance.

The following articles in particular are regarded as *worked*: articles curved, bent, bored, milled, drilled, threaded, riveted, screwed or consisting of parts assembled in any way; filed, turned, planed, smoothed on the wheel or with emery, polished, blued, bronzed, painted, varnished, lacquered, enamelled, oxidised, coated with base metals or alloys thereof, plated, gilt, silvered, platinum coated, engraved, nickel-plated, chrome-plated, painted or made rustless by any other process than rough coating referred to in *A* above.

Where a special distinction is made for articles *simply worked*, these will be regarded as including all articles curved, bent, bored, milled, drilled, threaded, riveted, screwed or composed of parts, even of different materials, assembled in any way whatever, as well as articles polished, filed, turned, planed, smoothed on the wheel or with emery, with patterns obtained by rolling or stamping, but not including articles having undergone further processing.

(It is hoped to publish further sections of this Joint Customs Tariff in our next week's issue).

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Your nearest Appointments Office "matches men with jobs" in the executive, managerial and administrative field. If you do not know the address, any local office of the Ministry of Labour will put you in touch at once. But for highly qualified technical and scientific personnel — engineers, scientists, architects, etc. — appointments are dealt with centrally, in London, by the specialist staff of the *Technical and Scientific Register*, York House, Kingsway, W.C.2.

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Exhibitions and Fairs

"Enterprise Scotland" Display in Edinburgh

FOURTEEN prominent firms have agreed to lend windows in their premises facing Princes Street to the organizers of "Enterprise Scotland" for a period of three weeks beginning Monday, August 25. These will be used to show displays in fourteen different subjects of importance in Scottish life to-day.

Included in the displays will be "Design for Road" built round the model of the proposed Forth Road Bridge; "Scottish Weavers," with weavers working shifts throughout the day; "The Idea Takes Form," a display showing the growth of a piece of machinery from the drawing board to the finished article.

The fourteenth window, "Export," shows a map of the world above which is a large model of a thistle. Thistledown floats away from this in the form of small parachutes, each of which carries a crate containing a Scottish export.

The whole series has been designed by Mr. James Gardner, who designed "Britain Can Make It" and is now Chief Designer to the Enterprise Scotland Exhibition.

Preparations are being made to receive a record number of home and overseas buyers at the Enterprise Scotland Exhibition in Edinburgh next month.

Trade visitors from all parts of the world will find a system in operation which aims at enabling them to complete their work easily and quickly. A private view of the Exhibition will be open to them every morning for one hour before the general public is admitted, and a trained staff with expert knowledge of the different sections will be standing by to answer questions and arrange contacts with the manufacturers in whose goods they are interested. Industrial experts from the staff of the central Committee of Scottish Chambers of Commerce will also be available, backed by a team of interpreters.

A suite of offices and a lounge equipped with the latest Scottish furniture are being built in the Exhibition for the exclusive use of buyers, and efforts are being made to arrange accommodation.

British Industries Fair, 1948, May 3-14

LONDON (OLYMPIA AND EARLS COURT)

Organized by the Board of Trade, Export Promotion Department, 35 Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 9040), where full information as to the trades participating can be obtained.

ENGINEERING AND HARDWARE SECTION, CASTLE BROMWICH, BIRMINGHAM

Organized by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce (under the auspices of the Board of Trade), 95 New Street, Birmingham, 2.

The forms of application for exhibiting space have been issued to potential exhibitors. Interested firms who have not received the form should apply to Export Promotion Department or to the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, according to the section in which they are interested.

The following list of trade exhibitions and fairs in the United Kingdom and overseas is compiled from information furnished by the organizers and by the overseas officers of the Export Promotion Department. It will be understood that no responsibility is taken for the standing of the organizations or individuals mentioned and that dates, etc., may be subject to alteration. This list is not exhaustive and further information about these and other events may be obtained from the Exhibitions Branch of the Export Promotion Department, 35 Old Queen Street, S.W.1. (Vic. 9040.) Recent additions to the list are indicated by an asterisk. *

Organizers of exhibitions in the United Kingdom are invited to send copies of the catalogue to the Department for the information of overseas visitors calling at its offices.

The Department is also interested to learn of the decision of United Kingdom firms to participate in exhibitions and fairs overseas, and of their opinion of the value of the various events.

United Kingdom

1947

CHEMICAL SOCIETY CENTENARY EXHIBITION—
July 15-September 30, 1947. At the Science Museum, South Kensington. Apply to above address. (Tel.: Kensington 6371.)

"ENTERPRISE SCOTLAND, 1947," EDINBURGH—
August 25 — September, 30 1947. At the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh. Apply to the Exhibition Manager, "Enterprise Scotland, 1947." The Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh.

"INDUSTRIAL WALES" EXHIBITION, LONDON—
August 28–September 13, 1947. At the Empire Hall, Olympia. Apply to Exhibition Manager, Welsh Industrial Association, 3 Castle Street, Cardiff. (Tel.: Cardiff 5563.)

ENGINEERING AND MARINE EXHIBITION, LONDON—
August 28 to September 13, 1947.. At Olympia, London. Apply to the Organizers, Messrs. F. W. Bridges & Sons, Ltd., Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Whitehall 0568-9.)

DUNDEE "DUNDEE-MADE" EXHIBITION—
September 1-6, 1947. At Caird and Marryat Halls, Dundee.
* Apply to Mr. G. E. Geddes, Board of Trade, Regional Sub-office, 1 Overgate, Dundee.

BRITISH AIRCRAFT DISPLAY, RADLETT, HERTS—
September 9–11, 1947. At the Handley Page Airfield. Apply to the Society of British Aircraft Constructors, Ltd., 32 Savile Row, London, W.1. (Tel.: Regent 5215/7.)

DISPLAY AND PACKAGING EXHIBITION—
September 22–27, 1947. At Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield. Apply to Sheffield Junior Chamber of Commerce at the above address.

WOMAN'S FAIR EXHIBITION—
September 23–November 22, 1947. At Dorland Hall,
* Regent Street, S.W.1. Apply to Odhams Press Ltd., 96 Long Acre, London, W.C.2. (Temple Bar 2468, Ext. 626.)

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY EXHIBITION, LONDON—
October 1–11, 1947. At the Empire Hall, Olympia, London ,W. Apply to the Office Appliance Trades Association of Great Britain and Ireland, 11–13 Dowgate Hill, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Central 2766.)

RADIOLYMPIA—NATIONAL RADIO EXHIBITION, LONDON—
October 1–11, 1947. At Olympia, London, W. Apply to the Radio Industry Council, 59 Russell Square, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Museum 6901.)

BREWERS' EXHIBITION, LONDON—
October 27–November 1, 1947. At Empire Hall, Olympia. Apply to Trades, Markets and Exhibitions, Ltd., 641 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Whitehall 0568.)

ENGINEERING AND INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT EXHIBITION—
November 10–14, 1947. At Old Horticultural Hall, London. Apply "Britains Best" Exhibitions, Henrietta House, 17-18 Henrietta Street, Strand, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Temple Bar 4720.)

BUILDING EXHIBITION, LONDON—
November 19–December 4, 1947. At Olympia (Grand and National Halls). Apply to Building Trades Exhibition, Ltd., 4 Vernon Place, Southampton Row, W.C.1. (Tel.: Chancery 6258.)

1948

HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND CATERING EXHIBITION
January 16–24, 1948, at Olympia. Apply to Trade and Technical Exhibitions, Ltd., 1 Dorset Buildings Salisbury Square, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Whitehall 0568.)

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR, LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM—
May 3–14. (See special announcement on this page.)

Overseas

1947

LIEGE, INTERNATIONAL SALON OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND INDUSTRIAL CONTROL—
August 2–September 28, 1947. Apply to Association des Ingenieurs sortis de L'Ecole de Liege, 31 Rue Saint-Gilles, Liege.

BRISBANE, ROYAL NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION—
August 9–16, 1947. Apply to the Secretary, Royal Nationa, Agricultural and Industrial Association, Primary Producers' Building, Creek Street, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.

(*Continued on next page*)

Exhibitions and Fairs

(*Continued from previous page*)

HANOVER EXPORT TRADE FAIR—
August 18–September 7, 1947. At Vereinigte Leichtmetall Works, Laatzen. For details of the goods to be exhibited apply to Export Promotion Department. Firms who have notified their desire to send representatives to the Fair will be informed, in due course, by the German Division of the Board of Trade of the detailed arrangements for the visits.

IZMIR INTERNATIONAL FAIR—
August 20–September 20, 1947. Apply to the Commercial Counsellor, Turkish Embassy, 47 Elm Park Gardens, London, S.W.10. (Tel.: Flaxman 4242.)

TORONTO, CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION—
August 22–September 6, 1947. Apply to Mr. G. H. Ward, United Kingdom representative, Canadian Chamber of Commerce, in Great Britain, Inc., British Columbia House, 3 Regent Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Whitehall 2794.)

STOCKHOLM, 5TH ST. ERIK'S INTERNATIONAL FAIR—
August 23—September 7, 1947. Apply to St. Erik's-Massan, Stockholm, 5, Sweden.

VANCOUVER, PACIFIC NATIONAL EXHIBITION—
August 25–September 1, 1947. Apply to Mr. V. Ben Williams, Exhibition Park, Vancouver, B.C.

PLOVDIV, INTERNATIONAL FAIR—
August 31–September 14, 1947. Apply to the British and Central European Chamber of Commerce, 28 Craven Street, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Whitehall 8827-8.)

LEIPZIG, AUTUMN FAIR—
September 3–7, 1947. Apply to Leipziger Messeamt (10B), Leipzig, C.1, Markt 8. Firms wishing to send representatives should notify the German Division, Board of Trade, Millbank, S.W.1, in order that they may be informed as soon as detailed arrangements for visits have been made.

PRAGUE, INTERNATIONAL FAIR—
September 5–14, 1947. Apply to the Secretary, The Czechoslovak Economic Association, 64 Great Cumberland Place, London, W.1. (Tel.: Ambassador 1801.)

BUDAPEST INTERNATIONAL FAIR—
September 5–15, 1947. Apply to Budapesti Oszi Vasar, Bajcsy Zsilinszky ut 25, Budapest, Hungary. Final date for space applications, past.

PARMA, CANNED FOODS EXHIBITION—
September 7–21, 1947. Apply to the Secretary-General, Dr. F. Emanuele, Viale Tanara, 35, Parma, Italy.

VIENNA, AUTUMN FAIR—
September 7–14, 1947. Apply to the Committee for the Establishment of the British—Austrian Chamber of Commerce, 29 Dorset Square, London, N.W.1. (Tel.: Paddington 7646.)

DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICAN INDUSTRIES FAIR—
September 8–13, 1947. Apply to South African Federated Chamber of Industries, 216-225 Maritime House, Loveday Street, Johannesburg, S.A.

UTRECHT, ROYAL NETHERLANDS INDUSTRIES FAIR (International)—
September 9–18, 1947. Apply to the Netherlands Economic Service, Royal Netherlands Embassy, or Mr. W. Friedhoff, Netherlands Chamber of Commerce, Hereford House, 117 Park Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Mayfair 4641.)

MONTREAL, EASTERN CANADA HAIRDRESSERS CONVENTION AND BEAUTY TRADE SHOW—
September 14–17, 1947. At Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal. Apply to Mr. A. G. Frame, Room 911, 137 Wellington Street, W., Toronto.

BARI, LEVANT FAIR—
September 15–30, 1947. Apply to the Italian Chamber of Commerce (United Kingdom Section), Queen's House, Leicester Place, Leicester Square, W.C.2.

CHICAGO, NATIONAL MACHINE TOOL BUILDERS' ASSOCIATION SHOW—
September 17–26, 1947. Apply to Messrs. Clapp & Poliak, Empire State Building, New York City, 1.

MILAN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF LEATHER INDUSTRY—
September 20–29, 1947. Apply to the Leather Trade Journal, "La Conceria," No. 1 Via Dogana, Milan.

GHENT, FLANDERS INTERNATIONAL FAIR—
September 20–October 4, 1947. Apply to Messrs. S. R. Tippett & Co., Ltd., 110 Cannon Street, E.C.4. (Tel.: Mansion House 0646.)

PARIS, FRENCH FANCY JEWELLERY EXHIBITION—
September 22–29, 1947. At the Salles d'Exposition des
* Grands Magasins du Printemps, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris. Apply the Chambre Syndicale de la Bijouterie de Fantaisie, 176 rue du Temple, Paris.

NEW YORK, NATIONAL BUSINESS SHOW—
September 29–October 4, 1947. At Grand Central Palace. Apply to Mr. Edwin O. Tupper, 30 Vessey Street, New York, 7.

PARIS, INTERNATIONAL BOTTLING EQUIPMENT EXHIBITION—
October 2–12, 1947. Apply to 53 Av. Montaigne, Paris.

PARIS, INTERNATIONAL NAUTICAL EXHIBITION—
October 2–16, 1947. Apply to the Commissaire Générale, 8 Rue Jean Goujon, Paris, VIII°.

PARIS, MOTOR SHOW—
October 2–12, 1947. Apply to Grand Palais, Porte J. Paris.

PARIS, PACKAGING, CONDITIONING AND HANDLING EXHIBITION—
October 2–12, 1947. Apply to 40 Rue du Colisee, Paris.

HELSINKI, GENERAL FISHING EXHIBITION AND FAIR—
October 11–19, 1947. At the Mässhall. Apply to Suomen Messut Osuuskunta I.L., Helsinki, Finland. Final date for space applications September 1.

NEW YORK, NATIONAL HARDWARE SHOW—
October 15–18, 1947. Grand Central Palace. Apply to Mr. Charles Snitow, 331 Madison Avenue, New York City, 17.

PRAGUE INTERNATIONAL MOTOR EXHIBITION—
October 18–28, 1947. Apply to Autoklut Republiky Ceckoslovenske, Jana Opletala Street 29, Prague 11.

1948

NEW YORK, INTERNATIONAL AIR CONDITIONING EXPOSITION—
February 2–6, 1948. At Grand Central Palace. Apply to Messrs. Chas. F. Roth & E. K. Stevens, International Exposition Co., Inc., at above address.

CAIRO EGYPTIAN AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION—
February 15–March 15, 1948. At Gezira, Cairo. Apply
* to Royal Agricultural Society, Cairo. Final date for space applications August 30, 1947.

PARIS—AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY EXHIBITION—
March 2–7, 1948. At the Parc des Expositions. Apply to the Committee of the "Salon de la Machine Agricole," 38 rue de Chateaudun, Paris. Final date for space applications, October 31, 1947.

JOHANNESBURG, WITWATERSRAND AGRICULTURAL SHOW—
March 22–29, 1948. At Milner Park. Apply to the Secretary, Witwatersrand Agricultural Society, Johannesburg, South Africa.

LYONS, INTERNATIONAL FAIR—
April 3–12, 1948. Apply to Clifford Martin, Ltd., 33 Regent Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Regent 3051.) Final date for space applications December 31, 1947.

BASLE, SWISS INDUSTRIES FAIR—
April 10–20, 1948. Apply to the Swiss Legation, Division Economique, 18 Montagu Place, London, W.1. (Tel.: Paddington 0701.)

MILAN INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR—
* April 12-27, 1948. Apply to Secretary General, Milan.

HELSINKI, FINNISH INDUSTRIES FAIR—
April 14–23, 1948. At Masshall. Apply to Finland's Massa, Helsinki. Final date for space applications, December 31, 1947.

BRUSSELS INTERNATIONAL FAIR—
April 17–28, 1948. Apply to Palais du Centenaire, Brussels.

POZNAN, INTERNATIONAL FAIR—
April 25–May 3, 1948. Apply to Commercial Secretariat, Polish Embassy, 40 Queen Anne Street, London, W.1 (Tel.: Langham 3631.)

AMSTERDAM INTERNATIONAL AUTOMOBILE SHOW—
April 30–May 9, 1948. At R.A.I. Building. Apply to the
* Netherlands Association of the Bicycle and Automobile Industry, Amsterdam.

PARIS, INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR—
May 1–17, 1948. At Porte de Versailles, Paris. Apply to
* Miss E. Lambert, 14–15 Rugby Chambers, 2 Rugby Street, London, W.C.1. Tel.: Chancery 6794.) Final date for space applications, December 31, 1947.

TORONTO, INTERNATIONAL FAIR—
May 31–June 12, 1948. Apply to the Canadian Government Exhibitions Officer, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Whitehall 9741.)

ATLANTIC CITY, INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION—
June 26–September 11, 1948. At Million Dollar Pier. Apply to Mr. William G. Roller, 10 Rockfeller Plaza, New York City.

COPENHAGEN, BRITISH EXHIBITION IN DENMARK—
September 1948. Further information will be announced at a later date.

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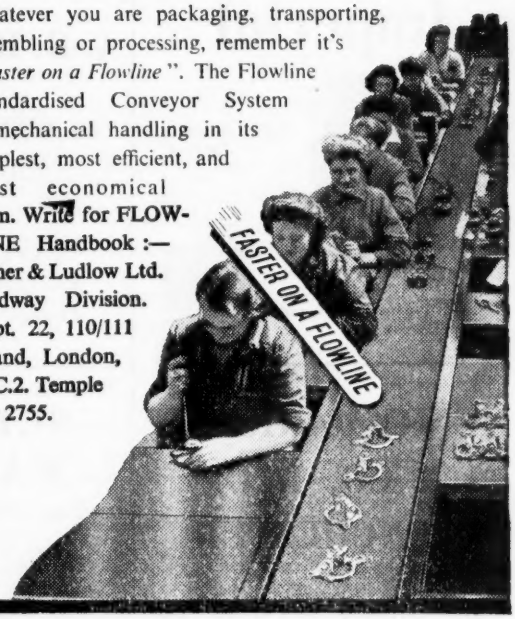

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For all further information, apply to Foreign Relations Department, Royal Netherlands Industries Fair, Utrecht

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